

The Brooklyn Jewish Center Review

February, 1949

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THE RIGHT TO BE DIFFERENT

THROUGHOUT the ages the fundamental rights of human beings to maintain their individuality and their distinctive character which enriched their lives as well as the country in which they dwelled, has always been challenged by tyrants who cruelly attempted to impose a standard of uniformity and who sought to destroy all who dared differ from them. Like Haman in the story of Esther, these fiendish leaders vented their violent rage on all peoples against whom could be hurled the condemning accusation, "Their laws are different from those of every race." For this "criminal" offense, the exercise of man's inalienable right to be different, they demanded the death sentence or verdict of extermination.

The Jew, who has been the target of this vicious attack by totalitarian leaders in every land and every epoch, never succumbed to their dictatorial ukases. The majestic and noble figure of Mordecai, "who would not bow low and would not prostrate himself," inspired and encouraged us to continue to fight for our divine right to live our own way of life. For two millennia we were the numerical minority. When the whole civilized world worshipped Caesar, we refused to bend our knee before him; when the whole European World was turned towards the Church, we rejected its threats and overtures of salvation. The battle for our existence was a battle for the right to be different. We became consciously or unconsciously the symbol of the democratic principle that every person is entitled to choose his manner of living so

long as he does not encroach on the right of others. Therefore when Hitler attempted to convert all mankind into one uniform mass of humanity subservient to his will, we were again marked for destruction. The strong and unconquerable will of Mordecai's descendants, from Akiba and Bar-Cochba to the Chaltuzim and members of the Haganah armies of Israel who, like Mordecai, refused to bow and to cringe before the evil machinations of totalitarian anti-Semites, has finally been rewarded by almost world-wide recognition of the right of the people of Israel to complete and unhampered self-expression, to the development of its particular and peculiar way of life in an independent and autonomous Jewish State.

Jewish Freedom and Liberation is no longer a dream, it is a glorious fact, and one which may alter the future of mankind. Indeed, we may say of Purim, 1949, as Mordecai said of the First Purim, "the memory of these days of Purim should never cease from their descendants."

The joy of victory of our own people is marred by the fact that as we celebrate this festival, other religious groups, Catholic and Protestant, are in the midst of the same battle which we Jews fought almost single-handedly for two thousand years. They are struggling to be different in a society that seeks to curb all differences, to force its pattern of thought upon all its constituents, and which demands that all its people toe the "line." The example of Mordecai should serve as

a source of inspiration to continue to refuse to bend the knee.

The victory of our People in Israel should assure their faith in the ultimate failure and doom of those who mercilessly seek to subject others to uniformity, and the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness.

—MANUEL SALTZMAN.

THE SURVIVORS COME HOME

IN HIS address at the first Israeli Constituent Assembly (Knesseth Israel) held at Jerusalem, President Chaim Weizmann stressed the importance of "gathering the scattered forces of our people" and bringing them back to the Promised Land. "Every day," he said, "to our hearts' joy, tens of thousands of our brethren from countries near and far are entering the gates of the country, which stands wide open to receive them. . . . We will make this our goal before all else."

To achieve this goal the new state facilitated the entry of 120,000 Jews in 1948. Present plans are to receive a quarter of a million immigrants during the current year. In January alone 28,500 found refuge in Israel and more are streaming into the land. These immigrants make their way to Israel from the four corners of the earth, from the Displaced Persons camps, from the Arab World, even from America, Australia and Union of South Africa. Arrangements have been made with the countries behind the Iron Curtain to permit emigration of Jews from those lands. 25,000 Jews have left Bulgaria, and 10,000 more will leave during the months of February and March. In three or four months the entire Jewish population of Yugo Slavia, comprising 11,000 souls, will be settled

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"JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES"

"ביננו לבין עצמינו"

An Intimate Chat Between Rabbi and Reader

"I Want To Plead With The Parents—"

THE Jews of America have definitely made considerable progress in the field of Jewish education. Teaching standards have been improved, our various teachers' institutes and colleges produce better teachers, the entire field has been better organized. And what is most encouraging is that the number of pupils has been increased and the children, generally speaking, are happy in their studies.

We, in our community, can attest to these facts. Not only our own Center schools, but all of the schools in our neighborhood show this progress. And yet we must confess that in one important aspect of the child's education little progress can be recorded. I refer to religious training, particularly in developing in the child the important habit of attendance at Synagogue worship on Sabbath and Holyday. There is something very wrong somewhere when only a small percentage of the pupils who attend Hebrew School attend the religious services in the Synagogue.

One of the important functions of Jewish education is to link the child to the Jewish people and to the ideals of that people. It is in the Synagogue, above all, that such a link can be fashioned. The mere accumulation of knowledge, whether it be of Jewish history or of the Hebrew language, is not enough to create that lasting tie to bind children to their people. Much of that knowledge will perforce be forgotten a few years after leaving the school. But if, in these formative years, there can be planted within the child's heart the love for and interest in the religious ideals of his people, as expressed in the Synagogue service, you have something that is lasting and of permanent value.

We, at the Center, have concentrated much thought and effort on this problem. We have planned a beautiful service, specially arranged for children, in our Junior Congregation. Two of our Rabbis have made this aspect of our ac-

tivities their special concern. And yet how difficult it is to get the parents' cooperation in this most important project. It is not so much the fault of the child as of the parents. All sorts of excuses are offered to keep the child away from the services. The children who do attend find great enjoyment in their participation, and in the fellowship of other young people. But in nearly every case, when the pupil is asked to explain his absence he says that his parents want him to do a certain chore, go on a certain errand, practise the piano—in short, do everything during the service hours except be in the Synagogue.

If parents could but realize how important this training in religious discipline is, what a finer, nobler Jewish youth we would have.

in Israel. The Czecho-Slovakian authorities have consented to permit all its 35,000 Jews to leave the country during 1949. The situation in Poland is somewhat obscure, despite the fact that there apparently is no official obstacle to Polish Jews leaving the country. Discussions are now pending for the mass emigration of its Jewish population, numbering 70,000. Permission has been obtained for Roumanian Jews to emigrate monthly. There are 65,000 Jews still languishing in the D.P. camps of Europe. It is expected that they will be settled in Israel by September, 1949.

We can realize the magnitude of the immigration task when we consider the fact that an average of 1,000 Jews will enter the land of Israel daily throughout the current year.

What a far cry from the monthly quota of 1,500 immigrants allotted to Jews by the late Mandatory Power! Even the 100,000 immigration quota requested by President Truman but a few years

I want to plead with the parents who may read these lines—give us a helping hand to instill the love of our faith in the hearts of your children. Let them grow up with an appreciation of what the Sabbath and festivals mean to the Jew and to Jewish life. Let them acquire the feeling of love and reverence for the Synagogue. Reserve the Sabbath morning—the hour and a half that the service takes—for the Junior Congregation, and see that nothing interferes with your child's attendance. The Synagogue is still the strongest citadel of our spiritual life. If your child will develop a love for the Synagogue when young, then there is hope that the Synagogue will remain an influence in his life throughout the years to come. The Psalmist expressed a great truth when he said: "Planted in the house of the Lord, they shall blossom in the courts of God."

Israel H. Perutthal

ago and refused by Great Britain, wanes into insignificance.

Although the Government of Israel has willingly and without reservation undertaken this gigantic burden it will by no means be able to cope with it without the cooperation and assistance of world Jewry, and particularly the Jews of America. To house the new immigrants will alone require the sum of \$150,000,000. More will be necessary to provide for their transportation, medical care, clothing, feeding and for integrating them into the national economy of their new homeland.

The United Jewish Appeal, now launching its campaign for \$250,000,000, will call upon every Jew to give his full share to help achieve this goal.

President Weizmann promised to devote to the task of "gathering exiles" Israelis "best powers of thought and action." We, here, must also dedicate ourselves to help in this life-saving responsibility.

BEN-GURION—ISRAELI'S PREMIER

By SOPHIE A. UDIN

"**B**UT I say on behalf of the Jews that the Bible is our Mandate, the Bible which was written by us, in our language, in Hebrew, in this very country. That is our Mandate. Our right (to Palestine) is as old as the Jewish people."

So spoke David Ben-Gurion on the 7th of January, 1937, as he pleaded for his people and their rights before the Palestine Royal Commission. It is this conviction of the righteousness of the Jewish cause that has given Ben-Gurion his greatest power; this vision and belief has lifted him up to the responsibilities of the Prime Ministry of Israel and the Ministry of Defense of the infant state, when it was beset by war on every side.

A small, rather roundish man of sixty-three, Ben-Gurion has a strong face crowned with billowing white hair which throws into strong relief the wide forehead. The deep, dark, searching eyes under heavy, overhanging eyebrows are full of youthful keenness and eagerness. The mouth is strong and yet sensitive. One feels in the man force and determination. He is serious, often too serious, and intense. With unflinching devotion he gives himself to a task or to a cause. This intense ardor has drawn to him many followers.

Ben-Gurion came to Palestine with the Second Aliyah influenced by his father, for Ezekiel Gruen was one of the early Hovevei Zion. In that small city of Plosk the ideals of Herzl brought the youth to Zionism and to the growing Jewish labor movement of Poland.

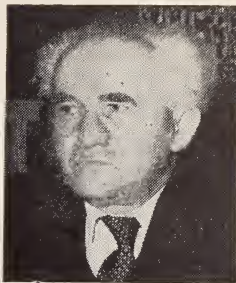
It was this Second "Wave of going up" to the Homeland that laid down the principles of the dignity of labor, the need of manual work and the dissatisfaction with the Jew merely as a man of learning or a merchant. Ben-Gurion himself tells us in his writings that "the great miracle, the unique miracle, in Eretz Israel is the Jewish worker who does everything—in the field, in the garden, in the vineyard and the orange grove, in trade and industry, on the roads and railways, in electricity and water works, in the quarry and in the port." The tenacity, endur-

ance and belief of the Second Aliyah created the Jewish worker and Ben-Gurion was one of these laboring in the fields, standing on guard, or spading in the orange groves of Petah Tikva or Rishon Le Zion and finally joining the commune at Sejera, which is now considered the birthplace of the *kibbutz* idea. This belief in Jewish labor and Zionism led Ben-Gurion to organize the Poale Zion in Palestine as early as 1907. Later, to better understand this new country and its people, Ben-Gurion went to Constantinople—Turkey then ruled Palestine—to study at the university. During World War I he and other leaders, particularly Laborites, were exiled from Palestine, and Ben-Gurion, Ben Zevi and others found themselves in the United States.

It was during those war years that I first met Ben-Gurion. The East Broadway Seward Park Branch of the New York Public Library was opposite the Poale Zion offices, and often I would see the then dark bushy head of Ben-Gurion buried in a book. Russian, German, English, Yiddish, Hebrew—the language did not matter, and the subjects could be economics, politics, labor problems, the life, Jewish problem. This was what he read and studied. It was during this period that Ben-Gurion and Ben Zevi wrote their authoritative work on Palestine, "Eretz Israel," and Ben-Gurion also collaborated in a memorial to the fallen *Shtetn* rim called "Yizkor."

But the war was being fought, and these men from Palestine could not long remain in exile. Soon Ben-Gurion and Ben Zevi were busy in the formation of the Jewish Legion. They were among the first to leave, and we of the Red Mogen David, were very proud to supply them and the other legionnaires with kit bags for their long journey. Thus Ben-Gurion joined thousands of Jewish boys from the United States and Canada to fight as volunteers for the liberation of Palestine, and he served under Allenby in the 39th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers.

During his stay in the United States Ben-Gurion married, and his daughter Geulah was born in this country. Soon



his wife, Paula, went to Palestine to join her husband. In 1921 Ben-Gurion was the leader of the budding labor movement, its spokesman and founder of many institutions of the Histadrut, yet Paula and Ben-Gurion had a very modest workingmen's flat in Tel Aviv. Their three small children were raised on the meagre salary paid by the Histadrut for all workers. The flat was spotlessly clean and Paula used her nursing knowledge to keep the children well, but the only luxury in the home was the growing library, which Ben-Gurion constantly and almost passionately assembled.

At the eighteenth Zionist Congress in 1935 Ben-Gurion was elected a member of the World Zionist Executive and the Jewish Agency. By this time the Histadrut, of which Ben-Gurion was one of the founders, had grown from a membership of 5,000 in 1920 to about 72,000 in 1935. It was a creative force in the country, but it was not easy to remake the Jew and to remake the country. Here is how Ben-Gurion himself explains it: "It is difficult to a worker. It is a hundred times more difficult to be a Jewish worker. It is a thousand times more difficult to be a Jewish worker in Eretz Israel. Without an energetic organization, without genuine help from one friend to another, without mutual responsibility, communal experiment and the direction of activities in a concentrated form, without independent trade unions, without our economic and cultural institutions, without the activities of conquest we share in common, the Jewish worker would never have struck roots in the field of work."

At this period Ben-Gurion was the popular leader of Jewish workers in Palestine. The large Exhibition grounds of Tel Aviv were swamped when he spoke. The audience would stand for hours spellbound as Ben-Gurion, fiery, enthusiastic, penetrating, would clarify a political problem or tear apart an opponent's arguments. The people of Palestine understood him, and although at times they repudiated his acts, as in case of the pact with the Revisionists, they nevertheless saw in him their leader, and all sensed his depth and understanding.

After 1935 he became not only the representative of the Histadrut but of the entire *Yisuv*, and soon carried full responsibility as the Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency. He fought bitterly against the White Paper policy of the British mandatory regime, and was one of the moving figures in the promulgation of the Biltmore program of 1942. Ben-Gurion had and has vision, conviction and belief in Palestine and the Jews there. He was well aware of the smallness of the country, he knew the tragic position of Jewry, he knew Jewish shortcomings, yet he had great belief and faith in his people.

Speaking before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on March 19, 1946, he almost prophetically told them: "There is a world history and a Jewish history in that history, there is a country by the name of Judaea or as we call Eretz Israel, the land of Israel. We have called it Israel since the days of Joshua, the son of Nun. This country made us a people, our people made this country. No other people in the world made this country, this country made no other people in the world."

Of course Ben-Gurion, the Socialist, motivates his arguments with his Labor Zionist philosophy. So for him "A Jewish state means a return to labor, to manual work. The Jewish commonwealth means Jewish labor. You cannot conquer a commonwealth. You have to create it by your own work. You cannot have a Jewish commonwealth without a great continuous constructive effort on land, on sea, in fields and factories. A Jewish commonwealth means Jewish culture and Jewish language. A Jewish state means Jewish security."

These then are the beliefs held by the Prime Minister of the State of Israel.

They are steeped in Jewish tradition and yet expressive of the outstanding deeds of modern democracy.

Through all these years Ben-Gurion has remained the worker. He still lives in the small house on Keren Kaayenut Boulevard which the Histadrut built for workers. It has one distinction. The entire second story is given over completely to the huge library which Ben-Gurion has assembled for his study and his pleasure. Many official and semi-official functions are held in the library, for truly Ben-Gurion is here in his element.

The Ben-Gurion children are grown and themselves parents of children—Geulah and Amos, while Ranana is still a student at the Hebrew University. Amos, I recall, picketed the home of his

father when he, the son, protested against the pact which Ben-Gurion made in 1935 with the Revisionists. Later Amos, as his father did, served in the British Army, in World War II, and is now an officer in the Israeli army.

Such is the composite picture of the first Prime Minister of Israel: a child of Polish Jewish life, a member of the Second Aliyah, a labor leader, the creator of many institutions of the Histadrut and its economic and cultural work, leader of the Yeshnov, commander of the Hagana, defender of the rights of Jews for their own state, a scholar and a student who proclaims: "Freedom begins at home, it begins in the human mind and the human spirit. We are free men and we are building our Jewish freedom."

TO YOUNG COMMANDERS

The following is an extract from an address delivered by David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, at the graduation ceremony of a military school in Israel.

A UNIQUE military problem stares us in the face. We are few and our enemies are many. How do we account for whatever success we have made until now?

Only because of qualitative differences, because of our moral and intellectual superiority. This is the great and precious inheritance bequeathed to us by Jewish history, Jewish education, Jewish suffering and Jewish vision—by generations of persecution and homelessness, by two thousand years of universal Jewish education, by a life-long devotion to Torah and the vision of the Prophets and the sages.

To the technical and professional knowledge which we will gain from the experiences of other armies, we will have to add the elevation and the fullest possible realization of our moral and intellectual qualities. Our army will always have to be small, but we must make it a first-rate army, both in the professional-technical sense and in the spiritual and moral sense. Our situation requires this of us. Our capacities make it possible. In practice, this means that we must not be concerned only with physical training and the cultivation of bodily endur-

ance, with the sharpening of all the senses, with mechanical skill and the know-how of using modern weapons and the newest scientific discoveries, with submitting to the highest spirit of discipline, and with the acquisition of the most complete knowledge of military history. All these things will not suffice. In the final analysis, war is not waged by the cannon or the airplane, but by the person using them. The decisive qualities of the fighting man are not his physical strength or technical skill—but his *spirit*, his intellectual and spiritual powers, his knowledge and intelligence, his mental courage, his perseverance, his devotion, his fearlessness in the face of danger, his creative initiative, that noble and sublime element hidden in the very depths of his soul which is "stronger than death."

Here is the core of the commander's responsibilities. A genuine commander is he who can serve as an example through the qualities of his own personality, who is able to educate others by the very nature of his being. Only the living example of the commander's devotion to the great values for which we are fighting will develop in his soldiers' love and obedience, and open in them the sources of great heroism which lie dormant in the soul of every human being. Our secret weapon is the sublime spirit of

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*"Why Don't We Call On Your Folks?"
Reuben and Leah Did, With Surprising Results*

A LITTLE REFRESHMENT

By SYLVAN KARCHMER

WHEN Reuben came up the walk, his shoulders were drooping and, though he didn't know why himself, he felt restless and moody.

From the porch, where she was waiting, Leah called out gaily and hurried down to meet him. "You've made me uneasy," she said. She had been to the beauty parlor, he noticed, and for once, her lipstick was not smeared.

"It was nothing," he assured her.

"You might've phoned," she said. "You know how those things upset me."

Actually he had been late because he had missed the bus. Stood on the corner and groused to himself when he should've been watching for it, and then he had walked over to the next block to wait for the Rhinehart bus, and had come up just in time to see it pull out.

"Didn't make the bus," he said briefly.

"You mean you were held up at the office?"

She was going to quiz him . . . "Now look here," he said. He didn't want to snap at her, but he knew he'd never make her see. He'd missed the bus for no reason at all. He'd been like this all day. Out of sorts. Nothing tangible. It was being cooped up at the office—the boss was getting cranky again, and he felt himself getting old—life was going by—he'd observed some grey hairs in his head. Little things—but it was the sum total. . . . I'm not going to take it out on her, he reminded himself.

"Darling," she said, following him into the living room, "the baby's just fallen asleep. She couldn't wait another minute for you."

Frequently Leah kept the baby up until he came home in the afternoon, for he liked to lean over the crib and play with her before he ate. Every afternoon it was the same—Leah could come and take him away, and the baby would cry for a few minutes, then fall asleep.

He found her in the crib breathing quietly, with a smile on her round little cheeks. He leaned over and touched the dimple. How innocent she was—so defenseless. But he grew frightened when he watched her. What would become of them if anything happened to him, he wondered. Oh heck, he shrugged, what was the matter with him. . . . Leah was at his elbow. "She's learned something new today. Says Mommie now. Really, Reuben, with expression. . . .

Now if you'll just let her sleep, I'll tell you."

They came back into the breakfast room, and while they ate Leah told him about the baby's newest trick. Generally these conversations relaxed him, but tonight he was depressed. Nothing was right.

They finished eating and Leah told him that Maggie was coming in at seven to sit with the baby.

"Where are we going?" he demanded.

"Why, we're playing bridge at Elsa's. Don't tell me you've forgotten." She peered anxiously at him, "Oh Reuben," she said, "you're not going to back out?"

"Couldn't we make it some other night? Honest, my mind wouldn't be on bridge tonight. I'll not play worth a darn."

"But what on earth—?" Her lips curled and for a minute she sounded petulant. "Besides, Elsa's expecting us. I know she'll have the nicest refreshments."

"Well," he said—and there was a note of finality in his voice—"I don't feel equal to it."

"Oh Reuben."

He shrugged. "Just one of those nights—all out of sorts."

Something like this had happened last week. They were going to a show, and at the last minute he'd backed out. Didn't know why. . . . Leah was watching him anxiously. "You weren't hungry either," she recalled, as he rose from the table to help her with the dishes. "Oh no," she cried, "I don't want you to help me—no tonight."

In the living room he made himself comfortable in the easy chair, lighted his pipe and took a few thoughtful puffs. He didn't feel in the mood for the paper with all the bad news he was sure to find there. Soon Leah was in the doorway, holding a dish which she had been drying. "Now, if you'd listen to me," she said, "you'd march upstairs and get right into bed."

"I'm not sick," he replied crossly. "Stop bothering about me."

"Oh Reuben," she exclaimed, "can't you even tell me what it is. I don't want to scold, but if it's something worrying you. . . ." She came over to his chair. "Can't you trust me?" she pleaded.

"Now that's not necessary," he said, but the look of concern on her face forced him to smile and he drew her gently to him. He brushed her cheeks with his lips.

"Darling," she said in a low voice. She put the plate she had been drying on the stand and looked at him appealingly. "If only you'd trust me," she whispered; suddenly she buried her face in his neck.

Why did she harp on that, he wondered. "What do you mean, trust you?" he demanded. "What do you want me to do?"

"I want to be a good wife. I want to help you every way I can. That's all I mean, darling."

"Of course you do," he said "and I'm the luckiest guy in the world." He meant it, for she was a good wife—attractive, too; and with her large brown eyes and rich creamy skin, as pretty now as the day he had married her.

"Say it again," she whispered, raising her head, as he glanced quizzically at her. . . . that you're the luckiest man. . . .

"Don't you believe me?"

"Well," she said, "I was beginning to wonder."

The doorknob rang. It was Maggie, the sitter. She shuffled into the room, with the aid of her cane, carrying her black bag.

"Oh," said Leah, remembering, "I was just getting ready to phone you not to come tonight."

Maggie was still panting from the exertion of walking from the carline. "You mean you don't need me?"

"Wait a minute," Leah said. "Now that you're here, you might as well stay." She turned around to Reuben. "Don't you see, we'll have to take a ride or something, Reuben." She winked at Maggie. "If we disappoint her, she'll never come again."

Reluctantly he got up and went for the car keys, and when he returned, Leah was giving Maggie a multitude of instructions about watching the baby and what Maggie must do if she woke up. "Oh for God's sake," he exclaimed, "you'd think we were going to China!"

Outside the night was chilly, and he wished he'd taken his topcoat. Leah wanted to see the fashions in the shop window, so they drove to town and rode up Main Street. She told him she'd have to be getting a fall coat suit. "Reuben," she cried, after a while, "you weren't even listening to what I said."

"What?" he asked. In truth he hadn't heard a word.

"Oh nothing." Her laugh was short. "I was going to ask you to help me pick it out, but never mind."

"Well, when you're through shopping, I'm ready to go home."

"It's such a beautiful night, let's stay out a little longer," she insisted. He was silent. "We could do some visiting," she went on. "Why don't we call on your folks? We haven't seen them the whole week."

His parents were sitting in the living room playing dominoes. A soft light under a green-glassed lamp burned on the table. Papa was contentedly sucking on his pipe, and Mama's face wrinkled with sudden delight when she saw them. She sprang up, rubbed her hands on her apron and started to apologize for her appearance. She stood a little in awe of her in-laws.

"Now that's all right," smiled Reuben, as he stooped down to kiss her. Always in his mind she seemed to smell a little of the kitchen—gefulte fish and spices, with a faint lingering odor of garlic.

"Sit down," she urged.

Papa removed his pipe, carefully placed it on the tray and started to collect the dominoes.

"Go on with your game," said Leah. "We'll just stay a minute."

"With such company," Mama said, "is like a great light in the house." She was very fond of all her children. In-

dulgently now she beamed upon Leah and Reuben. "I had a feeling company was coming, so I took in head the notion this morning to bake cookies. With raisins. Like Reuben likes." Already she was in the pantry.

"Come back," Leah called after her. "He's really not hungry."

"But," Mama insisted, "American recipe. Like in bakery you buy. You must taste one."

"Leave her," observed Papa sagely. "She bakes cookies—she must serve." He leaned over. "Only you must remember . . . even if she says American cookies, by her it's no new recipe." He shrugged. "From the old country she brought it—and what does she do—she adds a pinch more of raisins."

Reuben looked at Leah and smiled. He had suddenly noticed that Mama had thrown a shawl over the leather couch where he now was sitting to hide the worn places, and as usual it felt lumpy and hard, but he didn't mind. It seemed natural for him to sit here.

Mama came back with the tray. With quick, dexterous hands she dished out the food. "And a piece of fish," she urged. "At my table always Reuben took a second helping of fish . . . with a little horse radish."

"Now, Mama," protested Reuben. He wasn't hungry at all.

"Don't try to argue with her," sighed Papa philosophically. "When she takes in head to serve. . ."

Mama had gone to the kitchen again. She returned with a loaf of homemade egg bread, which she cut in large uneven slices. She piled several on his plate. Reuben ate slowly, his eyes roaming the room. How cozy it was . . . small, crowded with furniture and pictures . . . overflowing with memories. . . . He recalled the time he could stretch out full length on the couch without touching the carved lion on the mahogany arm . . . and when his feet dangled from the piano stool without reaching to the floor.

"How delicious," Leah said. "I'm taking my second cookie."

"What a golden daughter-in-law you have, Mama," Papa observed. "To brag yet of your cookies. Only twice a day with stewed prunes she should have to eat them."

"Why, Papa," Mama cried with a little flutter in her voice. "What is wrong

with the cookies? By American recipe I made them."

Papa puffed reflectively on his pipe. "With a pinch more of raisins, they are already American cookies!"

Good old Papa—forever teasing Mama. "I still insist they're delicious," said Leah.

"Aw, my old man!" exclaimed Mama, but even in the scornful glance she gave Papa Reuben could read the bond of affection that was strong between them. He finished the fish and put the plate back on the table.

"Look," said Leah, "you've dropped some crumbs on the couch."

"So what!" Mama looked up quickly, and her head moved back and forth. "Tell them, Papa, what that couch has been through." She leaned over and her fingers touched the lions carved on the mahogany handle.

"It was a good investment," said Papa. "I bought it—let's see—1910—wasn't it, Mama—no, at the time of the St. Louis Fair . . . before any of them were born."

"It's all faded," said Mama. "You should see." She pulled back the shawl, and the torn, shabby leather surface stood exposed. "But," she shrugged, and her sigh was deep, "who has heart now to exchange it! Look . . . Reuben with his knife cut it here. A pocket knife. And when his Pa came from store he wanted to spank him. But I said to my old man --spank first yourself for giving him the knife."

Her voice grew warm as she remembered. "With him it was first always to spank."

"Nu," said Papa, "for why you talk now about it?"

Mama glanced at Reuben and smiled. "Yes, why now. . . ." She folded her hands placidly across her ample stomach. "Look, how he eats. It does me good." Then she started to wheedle Reuben into taking another piece of fish.

"Now, Mama, where can I put it?"

"Ah, when you were a boy. . . ." She smiled at Leah. "Could he eat! Sometimes I ask myself where could be put it. You would like to see our album? Papa, run to the cabinet in dining room, and get it."

"We must be going," Leah said. "Really Reuben isn't—." She caught herself in time. That's all Mama needed

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NEW BOOKS

Reviewed by JACOB KAPLAN

"SHALOM MEANS PEACE," by Robert St. John. Doubleday and Co., Inc.

ROBERT ST. JOHN'S "From the Land of the Silent People" was a poignant, unforgettable portrait of Yugoslavia's oppression and resistance to Hitlerism. It was, moreover a work which raised its author to the literary stature of such distinguished journalists as Pierre Van Paassen and Vincent Sheehan. It revealed St. John as a writer who hated injustice and tyranny, who loved democracy, and had a dramatic flair for portraying sympathetically human beings fighting oppression. In "Shalom Means Peace," Robert St. John has given us this same spirited literary pattern in a hard-hitting, inspired account of the birth pangs of the State of Israel.

St. John wandered everywhere in Israel, interviewing everyone—aviators, taxi-drivers, soldiers, statesmen, members of the collectives, business men, in order to understand Israel. He discovered that the one great, overwhelming desire of the Palestinians was peace. They had demonstrated time and again that they could live and cooperate peacefully with the Arabs in developing Palestine. But if the Arabs chose to be aroused and armed by the British then the Israelis showed they could fight. The men and the women fighters of the Haganah and the Palmach could defend their land valiantly, but their greeting and parting word was "Shalom."

The special quality of St. John's reportage is its many-sided coverage of the men and women creating the new State. The work is studded with interpolations of anecdotes of fascinating personalities. We meet figures like Monroe Fein, of Chicago, former Naval Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy who became the skipper of the ill-fated LST, "Altalena"; Jerry Rosenberg, of Canada, officer of the Israeli navy; David Courtney, columnist in the *Palestine Post*, who turns out to be Ray Elston, an Englishman, who went over to the Israelis because of his conviction that theirs was a just cause; Joe Murphy, American aviator, who has joined the Israeli air force because "I don't like to see people pushed around." We get full

pen portraits of such important Israeli figures as David Hachohen, who organized effective underground work for Britain in the Balkans; Menachem Beigen, leader of the Irgun; Abba Khousi, founder of the Histadruth.

Many of the important observations of the writer emerge from his contacts with the kibbutzim and various institutions of Palestine. There are 200 of these in Israel. The author describes "Givat Brenner" and "Mishmar Haemek," two of these collectives, in order to give us the spirit of these democratic communities with their modern educational methods and their concern for the rehabilitation of the victims of Hitlerism and the displaced persons of Europe. From the other evidence in the book we can only conclude that the reality of the new State—the skill of its army, the diplomacy of its statesmen, the efficiency of its engineers and its people—was made possible by the same, animating force—Zionism.

"TEVYE'S DAUGHTERS," by Sholom Aleichem. Translated by Frances Butwin. Crown Publishers.

SHOLOM ALEICHEM was probably one of the greatest social realists of his generation. What Gorky did for Russia, Sholom Aleichem did for the Jewish world of the same period. As a social realist, Sholom Aleichem is at the same time tragic and ironic, humorous and pathetic, lyrical and profound.

The core of this novel is concerned with Tevye, perhaps the most humorous and, at the same time, the most human of all of Sholom Aleichem's characters. Tevye's humor grows out of his proneness to quotation. The trouble is that he always misquotes. He has a habit of juxtaposing erroneously Hebrew and Russian in quoting from the Scriptures. But, if Tevye is a sort of Mr. Malaprop, he is at the same time an interesting human being whose viewpoints in life as a parent, a Jew, and Russian citizen are fascinating. Most important of all he is a parent. He has seven beautiful daughters. The marriages of these daughters are the subjects of several of

the stories of "Tevye's Daughters." Tevye wants Zeite the oldest daughter, to marry Lazer-Wolf, the butcher, because of his wealth, but Zeite insists upon marrying Motel, the tailor. Hodel, another daughter, married Pertschik, a revolutionary young student doomed to a life of poverty and exile. Chava defies Tevye to marry a gentile, Fyedka Galagar. Tevye will not condone apostasy, therefore, expels her from his household and mind. Not until Chava repents does he permit her to return home. For, after all, the essence of Tevye's being is his religion. This is not the worst tragedy befalling Tevye's daughters. Spruntze falls in love with Aarontchik, but because he is a rich Jew his family refuses to permit the marriage. She commits suicide. Finally, Beilke marries the rich Padhatzur in order to help Tevye escape pogromist Russia to Palestine and redeem Hodel, her sister, from exile.

Not only do we get these human, folksy stories of "Tevye's Daughters," but, Sholom Aleichem presents a tableau of the social unrest of the times. This is the period of Nicholas II, and of an acute political ferment. This is also the time of the failure and disillusionment of the year 1905. We get some heartrending stories of the oppression of the Jews. For example, the "Easy Fast" is a story of a Jew who starved himself to death in order that his family might eat. With this social cross-section in the book, we also are given a mood of lyricism which is the purest folk poetry that one can find in Yiddish literature. This lyric mood suffuses "The Littlest of Kings" and "Another Page from Song of Songs."

The translation, done by Frances Butwin, of St. Paul, recaptures the spirit of Sholom Aleichem's language successfully. She carries over the rambling, discursive style of Sholom Aleichem into English to a degree that preserves its flavor.

"THE CRUSADERS," by Stephen Heym. Little, Brown and Co.

Recently Alexand Kazini, in an article called "The Mindless Young Militants" took the post-World War II novelists to task. The novelists following World War I, like Hemingway, Barbusse,

Remarque, had a uniform outlook, a philosophy of protest and pacifism. Not so with the present crop of novelists—the Norman Mailers, the Irwin Shaws, the Stephen Heyms. These figures, the critic asserted, have no such central philosophy. Rather, they are excessively attracted by the terrorist philosophy of the Irgun, by a predilection for blood and horror, by an inchoate and confused conception of the significance of World War II.

Kazin is wrong in regard to some recent World War novels. The important point about these works is that they have a specific Jewish content to a degree markedly different from the novels of World War I. Why this is so is not difficult to understand. The late war brought sharply into focus the demagogic falsities of Hitlerite racist doctrines. Racism was a propagandist front for the Nazis, used by them as an instrument of conquest. The Allies fought a war for democracy which countered effectively the racist poison of the Hitlerites. Most American Jews who participated in the war not only took the U. S. Army democratic credos, publicized widely in orientation, lectures and bulletins, seriously; they made it their raison d'être in their actions as soldiers.

It was only natural that when novelists began to think creatively they realized the importance of the participation of the Jewish soldier in this war against Hitlerism. He had the most to gain and lose in this conflict. Consequently, these novelists use the Jewish soldier as key figures in their novels. Norman Mailer gives us Joey Goldstein, Irwin Shaw presents us with Noah Ackerman, and now Stephen Heym creates Sergeant Bing and Corporal Abramovici in "The Crusaders."

What emerges from the pen of Heym is a panorama of World War II. Vast though the canvass is, it is handled with a skill that makes both "The Naked and the Dead" and the "Young Lions" suffer by comparison. A host of characters are represented, but perhaps the most sympathetically portrayed of them all is Sergeant Bing. German by birth, he has been compelled to flee Nazi Germany because he is of mixed Jewish parentage. It is Bing who sees the war as a whole, who knows the score. It is Bing who can effectively counter Sergeant Dondolo's anti-Semitic acts against Corporal Abramovici or himself. It is Bing again

who can draw up the right type of leaflet or broadcast to influence the German soldiers to abandon the Nazi side for an American prison camp. He is the most integrated personality of his Propaganda Intelligence Unit. It is Bing, finally, who stiffens the backbone of American liberals like Karen Wallace or Lieutenant Yates in making them confirmed anti-Nazis.

Perhaps the most effective pen portrait we have received to date of a Nazi concentration camp and the treatment of the displaced persons by American Military Government is to be found in this work. Stephen Heym is German himself; his knowledge forms the basis of an authentic delineation. The horror of Nazi brutality, he points out, was frequently re-

placed, unfortunately, by callousness in the treatment of displaced persons by the Allies. Nazis found their way back into government because of the mercenary qualities of some American officers. But the sincerity and democratic views of other American officers, like Lieutenant Yates and Captain Troy, succeeded in overcoming these selfish tendencies.

Here is one novel which does not suffer because of its vast perspective. The author does not waste a single episode. The work integrates one important moral throughout its canvas: World War II was a war for democracy. There were those who did not see this; many acted without principle. But by and large, the majority of those who fought, fought to win freedom for the Jew and other minorities.

SAMPLINGS FROM THE BOOKS REVIEWED

From "Tevye's Daughters"

Following is an episode from "Tevye's Daughters"—"The Bubble Bursts." Tevye has been taken in by Mendel, an imposter, who promised him riches if he would gamble on the stock market. Tevye finds Mendel after a long search and relates the result.

LOOK at him standing there, the poor *shlimazl*, leaning against the wall, his head bent, his cap awry. He sighs and he groans and my heart turns over with pity.

"And yet," I say, "if you want to look at it another way, you may not be to blame either. When I think it over, I realize that you couldn't have done it out of plain knavery. After all, you were my partner, you had a share in the business. I put in my money and you put in your brains. Woe unto us both. I am sure you meant it for the best. It must have been fate. How is it said? 'Don't rejoice today, because tomorrow—' Or, 'Man proposes and God disposes.'"

"If you want proof, just look at my business. It seems to be completely fool-proof, a guaranteed thing. And yet when it came to pass last fall that one of my cows lay down and died right after her a young calf—was there anything I could do about it? When luck turns against you, you are lost.

"I don't ever want to ask you where my money is. I understand only too

well. My blood money went up in smoke, it sand into the grave. . . . And whose fault is it if not mine? I let myself be talked into it. I went chasing after rainbows. If you want money, my friend, you have to work and slave for it, you have to wear your fingers to the bone. I deserve a good thrashing for it. But crying about it won't help. How is it written? 'If the maiden screamed—you can shout until you burst a blood vessel.' Hindsight, as they say. . . . It wasn't fated that Tevye should be a rich man. As Ivan says, 'Mikita never had anything and never will.' God willed it so. 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.' Come, brother, let's go get a drink."

And that, Mr. Sholom Aleichem, is how my beautiful dream burst like a bubble and vanished into thin air. Do you think I took it to heart? Do you think I grieved over the loss of my money? Not at all. We know what the proverb says: "The silver and the gold are mine. Money is worthless." Only man is important, that is, if he is really a man, a human being. For what did I grieve then? I grieved for the dream I had lost, the dream of wealth that was gone forever. For I had longed, how I had longed, to be a rich man, if only for a short while. But what did it avail me? The proverb says, "Perforce you live and perforce you die—You live in spite of yourself and you wear out your shoes in spite of yourself."

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NEWS OF THE MONTH

ISRAELI CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OPENED

AS THE *Review* goes to press the news from Israel is momentous. The Constitutional Assembly has met; Chaim Weizmann was elected President of the new state, and the ad interim constitution passed.

The Assembly has 120 members. There was one other presidential candidate, Professor Joseph Klausner, candidate of the Heiruth party, led by Menachem Beigen, former leader of the Irgun. Dr. Weizmann received 83 votes; Klausner 15; 15 members abstained, six were absent and one vote was declared invalid. The Assembly named itself "Knesseth Israel," and the individual members are to be known as "Chaverim," and "Chaveroth." These names were proposed by a Mizrachi member and was opposed only by the two Communist members.

Previously, Beigen's party had been rebuffed when he and Peter Bergson unsuccessfully tried to get a man from their party selected one of the three vice-presidents. These officials will be chosen from the Mapam, the Mapai and the so-called religious group.

When the result of the balloting became known the Assembly rose to sing fervently the "Hatikvah," and then an official telephoned the news to Dr. Weizmann. And so the Jews finally realized their dream of the ages.

Jews in Jerusalem and throughout Israel will long remember the opening of the Constituent Assembly which marked the establishment of the latest democratically elected parliament in the world and the first in the Middle East.

The actual business of the opening session included listening to a morning opening statement read by President Weizmann in his capacity as head of the Provisional State Council; the election of Joseph Spinzan, one of the leading members of the Israeli labor party, as the speaker; a lively discussion over the num-

ber of vice speakers to be elected, and an amusing airing of a split within the four-member Communist representation.

It was an unusually colorful gathering that jammed the Assembly hall. Seated in the center, facing the President and members of the Provisional Government, were the elected representatives, including the intense young and elderly men of the Religious Bloc, and men on whose heads the British Mandate Government had placed heavy rewards. One Arab wore a red fez and another dressed in ceremonial robes and turban.

On one side were the government officials, representatives of the International Zionist Organizations, aged religious leaders, and the press. On the other side sat a Russian diplomatic delegation, made conspicuous by the absence of all the other big powers who refrained from attending because of the controversy over Jerusalem on the location of the sessions. Bearded, plainly dressed dignitaries of the various eastern Christian churches and Moslem sects, and the diplomatic representatives of a number of minor countries, were grouped around the Russians.

In the quiet ceremony, belying the tension which pervaded the chamber, the participants and the spectators, all the elements of an exciting historic occasion were evident.

The Assembly met on territory that is both hallowed and disputed and within a mile of enemy guns. The diplomatic representation mirrored the ideological squeeze in which the struggling young nation is caught. To many observers, the opening of the first democratically elected parliament in the history of the Middle East presaged the real beginning of the profound social and economic influence which the new state will inevitably exert on the other countries in this key area.

When the 11 women legislators took their places, they recorded a revolutionary moment in this part of the world, and the seating of the four Arab representa-

tives marked the beginning of a hopeful and far-reaching experiment.

But it was the personal element which gave the dramatic and moving touch to the scene. In this formal milestone—even more than the proclamation of statehood last May 15—older Zionists, such as Dr. Weizmann saw their most fervent wishes materialized. For others like Premier David Ben Gurion, whose devoted efforts and inspired leadership had brought a dream to fruition, today's ceremony had special significance. It meant the conclusion of one phase in the long struggle and the confident beginning of a new chapter in the life of the state of Israel.

To the representatives who had contributed some measure to the historic achievements of the past year—the creation of a modern progressive state and its successful defense—it meant a rededication of the spirit which had made it possible.

One more formal step toward democratic, independent statehood was thus taken by the people of Israel in the brief but impressive inaugural session of their elected Constituent Assembly. Less than one year after the establishment of the state of Israel, 120 representatives met in a plain, medium-sized over-crowded chamber to organize themselves into a Constituent Assembly. More than 19 centuries have passed since a somewhat similar authoritative body guided and ruled a Jewish state. A deep awareness of this fact lent dramatic impetus to the simple ceremony as the farmers, workers, lawyers, rabbis, teachers, newspapermen, business-men and white-collar workers, who constituted the membership, rose individually to declare their loyalty to the state of Israel and pledge the faithful fulfillment of their mission.

RECEPTION OF DR. WEIZMANN

Friendship to all peace-loving nations was offered by Israeli President Chaim Weizmann in his address opening the Assembly.

Dr. Weizmann told the assembled members of the parliament, and the hundreds of guests who were invited to attend, that the aim of the Jewish state will be, before everything else, "to gather

in the exiles from all parts of the world." He emphasized that this was a great day not only in the lives of the Jewish people but also in the history of the world.

"It is from this place that a message of hope and good cheer is going out in this hour from the sacred city to all the oppressed and to all who are struggling for freedom and equality," he said. "From this place we send fraternal blessings to our brethren all over the world and to all the states, great and small, that recognize Israel."

A holiday spirit prevailed in Jerusalem when Dr. Weizmann arrived. He was met by a number of members of the Israeli Cabinet and by an army and police guard of honor. He was then escorted through the "Triumph Gates" and beflagged and decorated streets to the Jewish Agency building where the Israeli parliament was to open its first session a few hours later.

A procession of schoolchildren carrying flags and huge bouquets of flowers marched through the principal streets and stopped in the front of the Jewish Agency building, where Weizmann, Premier David Ben Gurion, members of the Cabinet, the newly-elected members of the Assembly and guests attended a solemn service in honor of the Jewish war dead. Services were conducted by the two Chief Rabbis, Drs. Isaac Herzog and Ben Zion Uziel.

Earlier, a ceremony marking the planting of a forest in honor of the defenders of Israel took place near Jerusalem. The ceremony was attended by members of the Cabinet and addressed by Dr. Abraham Granovsky, head of the Jewish National Fund. "On the day when we open the first Jewish parliament it is only fitting to remember our fallen heroes and to honor them," Dr. Granovsky said.

All morning, a fleet of cars, buses and trucks converged on Jerusalem, with Jews from all parts of the country arriving to witness the ceremonies marking the opening of the Assembly. All along the highway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem ceremonies were held to honor the memory of those who fell in the battle for liberation of this vital communications line. Ben Gurion and members of his Cabinet participated in these services. Similar ceremonies were held all over the country with 6,000,000 trees being

planted in various sections of Israel in memory of the 6,000,000 Jews annihilated in Europe by the Nazis.

Addressing a tree-planting ceremony in the Judean hills, Army Chief of Staff General Yacov Dori said: "The war is not over as yet, and we must be ready for any emergency." Ben Gurion, speaking at the same ceremony, pointed out that "these most valuable lives were lost in defending our own soil and in linking Jerusalem with Israel, while previously millions of Jews perished abroad without any purpose."

At the conclusion of his speech at the Assembly opening, Dr. Weizmann administered the following oath of allegiance to all members of the Constituent Assembly: "I undertake to be faithful to the state of Israel and to faithfully fulfill my duties as a member of the Constituent Assembly."

The Assembly hall has two large Eternal Lights, one in memory of all Jews who perished in Europe at the hands of the Nazis and one for the Israeli troops who were killed in last year's fighting in Palestine.

THE MANDATORY REGIME ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

On the eve of the opening of the Constituent Assembly, the Assefath Hanivcharim, the Jewish National Assembly which functioned as a quasi-parliament during the Palestine Mandatory regime, was dissolved by a vote of its members. The dissolution resolution declared that "with the establishment of the Jewish state the task of the Assefath Hanivcharim and its institutions is completed, and it ceases to exist." A committee, headed by Isaac Ben Zvi, president of the Jewish National Council, was named to liquidate the organization, which began functioning in 1920.

Addressing the Assefath Hanivcharim session Premier David Ben Gurion declared that the final decision on Jerusalem's future will not be made by the United Nations or its Palestine Conciliation Commission, but by the Jews. Scoring the Commission which, he said, had been sent to Palestine without any instructions except in the matter of Jerusalem, Ben Gurion insisted that the decision on Jerusalem was made during the centuries by the Jews who maintained

Jerusalem as their capital despite the efforts of the Babylonians, the Greeks and the Romans to wipe it out.

"This historical judgment will not be changed—Jerusalem is and will remain Jewish," he stated. He said that the Commission was adding "new worry to our worries," and added that what was needed was a commission to "conciliate the Jewish people to the wrongs committed against it during the last 2,000 years."

Ben Zvi reviewed the development of the Vaad Leumi—Jewish National Council—during the past 30 years and maintained that without the Council the Jewish state could not have come into existence so smoothly and with all forces within the community in complete unity. Abraham Katznelson, head of the Council's health services, expressed the hope that the state would take over all the

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A LITTLE REFRESHMENT

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to hear. "I mean he's tired tonight—we wanted to turn in early."

Reuben stared at the green-shaded lamp on the table. He could smell the spices and the faint aroma of garlic, and a feeling at once familiar and cheering swept over him, a yearning to sit again with his feet dangling from the piano bench, practising his scales. He got up and walked over to the piano. There was music on the stand—a yellowed, frayed copy of "O Solo Mio." He'd been thirteen when he played that. . . . Home—his boyhood. . . . a smell of food coming up from the kitchen. . . . and Mama's gentle unobtrusive solicitude. . . . He held the stout little lady in his arms. "Good night," he said in a soft voice.

"You don't have no coat?" she demanded.

"Now Mama," said Papa. "His wife should tell him."

"Yes," she admitted, and turned smiling to Leah. "This one time you excuse me. You know, a mother's heart. . . ."

Outside the moon had come up. They drove down the deserted street and Reuben noticed how brilliantly green the lawns looked. Gee, what a beautiful night! Before he knew what he was doing, he was whistling—"O Solo Mio."

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER

DELIVERED BY THE PRESIDENT, EMANUEL GREENBERG

At the Annual Meeting of the Brooklyn Jewish Center held on January 27th the following report on the activities for 1948 was given by the President.

TONIGHT, it is my privilege, as your President, to present my annual report of the activities of the Brooklyn Jewish Center during the year 1948. At the outset, let me state, that the condition of the Brooklyn Jewish Center is most satisfactory both financially and in its service to the membership and the community. Every department has made considerable progress and in several instances new projects were initiated.

Although the Center is a bee-hive of activity, we have always regarded our House of Worship as the hub, the matrix of our program. The Center Synagogue is unique in its fine attendance, spirit and warmth of its service as well as for the inspiring messages from its pulpit. We have maintained our pre-eminence in synagogue life because we have at all times been on the alert to do all that is in our power to make our services most inspiring.

About a year ago we experimented with the organization of a Congregational Singing Group. This choir helped to stimulate congregational singing at our services on the Sabbath and on Holidays. The reaction to this innovation was so favorable that the Board of Trustees recently allocated sufficient funds to enable the group to function throughout the year. As of September 1, 1948, we were successful in engaging the services of one of America's leading Jewish composers and conductors, Mr. Sholom Secunda, who is now serving as our music director. He not only reorganized the singing group but is continually adding to its repertoire of Jewish liturgical music. The services in our Synagogue, beautiful as they were, have become more meaningful and inspiring. Mr. Secunda has imbued with new life and vigor the other musical activities of the Center; namely, our Choral Group, the classes conducted by our Hebrew School and the

training of Chazanim for the Junior Congregation.

The late Friday Evening Lecture Services have been well attended and sermons of interest were delivered by Dr. Levinthal, Rabbis Saltzman and Lewittes and by occasional visiting speakers. It is interesting to note that on several occasions we availed ourselves of the talent of a number of our members, who delivered messages based on their own experiences, before our Friday night audiences. The committee in charge of our Religious Service is always alert to improve our services.

Under our auspices three schools are being maintained—the Afternoon Hebrew School with a registration of 323 boys and girls, the Religious School and Consecration classes, attended by 302 children and the Center Academy, a progressive day school, where instruction in Hebrew and secular subjects is given to 169 pupils. Almost 800 children receive a good Jewish education in our building. Time and time again these schools have drawn high praise from leading educators for their contribution to Jewish education. Lately, steps have been taken to better integrate the Center Academy into the activities of the Center. We are certain that it will result in benefit to the school. The Academy, now twenty years old, has been a pioneering institution in the field of progressive Jewish Education, and its program has been emulated by other communities in various parts of the country.

Most gratifying progress was made by our Institute of Jewish Studies for Adults, which offers courses both mornings and evenings in Religion, Jewish History, Talmud, Hebrew, the Bible, Hebrew Literature, Prayer Book and Yiddish. It has an all-time high registration of 259 men and women, but the remarkable feature about the Institute is the great interest displayed by the students attending their courses. On several occasions we have acceded to their requests for the formation of new classes and even for the lengthening of the sessions.

The Center membership, as of Decem-

ber 31, 1948, numbered 2507, of which 1623 were family memberships and 884 single memberships. In all frankness, I do not expect that the membership will be increased in the years to come. I rather believe that it will be somewhat reduced. In the past five years we went through an abnormal increase in enrollments and we now may expect fluctuations due to removals and other causes beyond our control. The Membership Committee is watching the situation, and in due time steps will be taken to solve this problem.

Last fall, the Forum Committee made a change in the program of our public Forum. The lectures, heretofore, held every Monday evening, are now given on the second and fourth Monday evenings during the season. This made it possible for the committee to arrange fewer but more interesting lectures by the most prominent speakers in the field. Judging by the extremely large attendance at lectures held thus far, the change has been productive of very fine results.

Our library is growing steadily despite the crowded conditions prevailing in the building. We have no solution to this problem, and we shall have to contend with the handicaps until larger quarters can be found.

The Center publications include the weekly *Bulletin*, containing news of institutional activities, the annual *Center Diary* and the *Brooklyn Jewish Center Review*, a twenty-four-page magazine of high literary value. In March 1948, the *Review* completed fifteen years of its existence, and the occasion was marked by the publication of a special enlarged issue. One need but glance through the greetings received on that occasion to realize in what high esteem the *Review* is held by leaders of Jewish thought.

The Sisterhood has successfully carried out its aim to provide interesting programs for the women of the Center. It also has been most active in various drives conducted in the community. Special mention may be made of its S.O.S. campaign to provide clothing and food for the Jews overseas. I am reliably informed

that the Center topped the list of organizations engaged in this work in our Borough.

We note with special pride the energetic program of activities sponsored by the Young Folks League. Its weekly meetings held on Tuesday nights, throughout the season, are attended by hundreds of its members—often the attendance reaches as high as 500. The usual social programs have been augmented by cultural evenings devoted to the discussion of topics of Jewish and general interest by prominent lecturers and also by their own members. Fine representatives, many from the State of Israel, have presented programs of Jewish music and dance. The Young Folks League also participated in campaigns for the United Jewish Appeal, Federation, Seminary, March of Dimes and other causes, raising substantial sums. It has become one of the most active groups in our Institution.

We were equally successful in the activities for our younger groups. Hundreds of boys and girls have affiliated themselves with the many clubs conducted under Center auspices for all ages, and much benefit has been derived by our youth from their association therewith. Here too, emphasis is being laid on Jewish content in all the programs for the meetings, which are carefully planned and prepared by well trained leaders.

The attendance in our Physical Training Department during 1948 was 39, 823, which gives you a picture of its popularity. We have continued with our monthly membership social meetings and these have helped to cement friendship and sociability among Center members.

A great deal of attention was given to the problem of our proposed Educational Institute. Despite the fact that the great need for the additional facilities is still recognized, we found ourselves in no position to proceed with the work of erecting such a building. Even if the funds were available—and we are quite far from having raised the very large sum necessary—we felt that the high cost of construction makes such a project inadvisable at this time. As you may know, the Center owns four two-family buildings on Lincoln Place. Two of the houses are presently being used by our schools. To meet the additional needs, we are con-

verting a third building for temporary class and meeting rooms. It will solve some of our problems until we can see our way clear to proceed with the erection of the Educational Building.

The Center has always taken a most active interest in the major drives conducted by the Jewish community. In the recent campaign for the United Jewish Appeal we voluntarily accepted a quota of two million dollars. It was a daring undertaking, but we are happy to note that we have almost reached that goal. We have collected over \$1,750,000. I believe this is the largest sum subscribed by members of one institution. The Center itself made a special contribution of \$10,000. out of its treasury in honor of the State of Israel. We have also raised substantial sums for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The recent campaign for the Jewish Theological Seminary was helped considerably through the Testimonial Dinner in honor of Mr. Isidor Fine on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Permit me to express my thanks to those who have aided in the progress made by the Center during the last year. I have not the time to name all who have been helpful. I want, however, to thank the members of my inner cabinet who were at my beck and call almost daily, my fellow officers: Dr. Moses Spatt, Hyman Aaron, Frank Schaeffer and David Goodstein. The members of the Board of Trustees and Governing Board; the Chairmen and members of committees; the officers of the Sisterhood, the Young Folks League and all other groups in the Center are deserving of our gratitude.

Our spiritual leader, Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, was the recipient of a well-deserved tribute when we all participated last April in the celebration of his sixtieth birthday. It was a memorable occasion and one that will be long remembered by us all. From the depths of our hearts we wish him continued good health and happiness so that he may continue to serve us and Jewry for many many years.

To Joseph Goldberg, our Administrative Director, we are most grateful for the splendid service he has continued to render this past year. Words fail me to properly express the gratitude of the

officers and membership of our Center.

My thanks and yours to Rabbi Manuel Saltzman for the assistance he has given to Rabbi Levinthal and for the attention he has given to the various departments under his supervision. Rabbi Mordecai H. Lewittes, who has recently completed ten years of affiliation with the Center, deserves our appreciation for his work with the Hebrew Education Department. I want to thank also our Librarian, Dr. Elias N. Rabinowitz; our Cantor, Rev. William Sauler; our Sexton, Rev. Meyer Rogoff; the members of our faculties and the entire Center staff. They worked diligently and unselfishly to promote the best interests of our institution.

This month marks the completion of thirty years since the founding of our great institution. It is well to pause on this occasion and to give thanks to the Almighty for the blessings that have enabled us to weather many storms and to make the Center function uninterruptedly for three decades as a spiritual and cultural source in our Borough.

We gratefully remember those of the founders who are no longer with us, for the vision that was theirs and for the sacrifices they made in the earlier days of our institution's existence. They made possible the erection of the Brooklyn Jewish Center and enabled it to consecrate itself to the promotion of the ideals for which it was established. We are particularly happy that on this anniversary we have with us a number of the founders of our institution. These pioneers can take great pride in what the Brooklyn Jewish Center has accomplished and in what it yet hopes to achieve.

The year 1948 will go down in history as the year of the reestablishment of the Jewish State. We are too close to this great event to properly evaluate its historic significance for our people. We are proud of the fact that throughout the thirty years of the Brooklyn Jewish Center's existence we placed ourselves unreservedly in the service of the movement for a Jewish State and helped to make it possible. Now that the Jewish State is a reality we pledge ourselves anew to give of our means and of our efforts to further its welfare and the welfare of the people of Israel.

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SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP FOR 1948

The following is a list of the 1948 sustaining members of the Brooklyn Jewish Center. We are thankful to them for their fine spirit of cooperation and loyalty in voluntarily paying the higher rate of membership.

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SUMMARY OF BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER EVENTS FOR 1948

RELIGIOUS
EDUCATIONAL
RECREATIONAL
SOCIAL

FRIDAY NIGHT LECTURES AND SERVICES

Special Young People's Service—Speakers: Irvin I. Rubin, Miss Muriel Goldberg, Benj. Zirn. Greetings by David Gold, Pres. of the Young Folks League; Greetings by Rabbi Levinthal; Rabbi Saltzman presided—Jan. 2nd.

"Exile or Diaspora?"—Rabbi Saltzman—Jan. 9th.

"Toynbee's Study of History and His Misinterpretation of Jewish History"—Rabbi Levinthal—Jan. 16th.

"Jewish Life As I Saw It in the D.P. Camps and in Poland"—Mr. Jacob L. Holtzmann—Jan. 23rd.

"Is Prayer Worthwhile?"—Rabbi Saltzman—Jan. 30th.

"What Now In Eretz Israel?"—Rabbi Levinthal—Feb. 6th.

"New Foundations of Marriage and Family Life"—Rev. Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein—Feb. 13th.

"The Vitalizing Power of Music"—Rabbi Levinthal—Feb. 20th.

"Poet of Padua—The Story of the Founders of Modern Hebrew Literature"—Mar. 5th.

"The Fighting Yishuv in Palestine"—Rabbi Saltzman—Mar. 12th.

"From Sadness to Joy"—A Purim Message—Rabbi Lewittes—Mar. 19th.

"Haman and Amalek"—A Post Purim Message—Rabbi Levinthal—Mar. 26th.

"What Religion Teaches Us About War"—Rabbi Saltzman—Apr. 2nd.

"Passover in Palestine"—Rabbi Lewittes—Apr. 9th.

Concluding Late Friday Night Services dedicated to the Post Bar Mitzvah Class and the Post Graduate Hebrew Class—Rabbi Levinthal, Rabbi Saltzman and Rabbi Lewittes, speakers—Apr. 16th.

"Judah Leon Magnes—A Tribute to a Great Unique Personality"—Rabbi Levinthal—Nov. 5th.

"The Danger of Peace of Mind"—Rabbi Saltzman—Nov. 12th.

"Life Among Our Jewish D.P.'s As I Saw It"—Max Herzfeld—Nov. 19th.

"Miracles Do Happen"—Rabbi Saltzman—Nov. 26th.

"The Problem of the Dissident Groups

in the New State of Israel"—Rabbi Levinthal—Dec. 3rd.

"My Glorious Brothers—A Struggle for Jewish Freedom"—Rabbi Lewittes—Dec. 10th.

Symposium on "The Importance of the Jewish Book For Our Day"—Speakers: Rabbi Levinthal, Rabbi Saltzman and Rabbi Louis D. Hammer, Guest—Dec. 17th.

Special Youth Services—Speakers: Miss Zelda Funk, National President of Jr. Hadassah; Mr. Leroy Lowenfeld of our Young Folks League; Mr. Herbert Kummel of our Young Folks League—Dec. 24th.

"The Challenge of a Rededicated Israel—A Chanukah Sermon"—Rabbi Saltzman—Dec. 31st.

HOLIDAY SERVICES

Purim Services—Reading of the Megillah—March 24th.

First Days of Passover—Dr. Levinthal and Rabbi Saltzman, speaker—April 24th and 25th.

Concluding days of Passover—Rabbi Levinthal and Rabbi Saltzman, speakers—April 30th and May 1st.

Shevouth Services—Followed by Consecration Services—June 13th.

Shevouth Services—2nd Day—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Cantor Sauler officiated on both days—June 14th.

Special Baccalaureate Sermon for all Center Graduates—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—June 19th.

Tisha B'ab Services—August 14th and 15th.

Slichoth Services—Cantor Sauler assisted by the Brooklyn Jewish Center Choir under the leadership of Mr. Julius Grossman—Sept. 25th.

Rosh Hashonah Services—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Oct. 4th.

Second day of Rosh Hashonah—Rabbi Saltzman, speaker—Oct. 5th.

Rosh Hashonah Services in the Auditorium—Rev. Max Hoeflich, officiated—Sermons amplified from Main Synagogue on both days.

Kol Nidre Services—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Oct. 12th.

Kol Nidre Services in Auditorium—Rabbi Saltzman, speaker—Oct. 12th.

Yom Kippur Services—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Oct. 13th.

Yom Kippur Services in Auditorium—Rev. Max Hoeflich, officiated. Sermons amplified from Main Synagogue—Oct. 13th.

Junior Congregation Services during the High Holy Days under leadership of Rabbi Lewittes.

Succoth Services—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Oct. 18th.

Second Day of Succoth—Rabbi Saltzman, speaker—Oct. 19th.

Concluding Succoth Services—Rabbi Levinthal, speaker—Dedication of Tablet commemorating Center War Heroes—Oct. 25th and 26th.

MONDAY NIGHT FORUMS

Dr. Frank Kingdon—"1948—A Year of Crisis and Decision—What Does It Hold Out For Us?"—Jan. 5th.

Debate: "Can We Avoid Inflation and Depression?"—Jules Bachman vs. Raymond J. Walsh—Jan. 12th.

Debate: "Is Democracy in China Safer Under Nationalism Than Under Communism?"—Felix Whittmer vs. Anna Louise Strong—Jan. 26th.

Debate: "Must We Fight Russia?"—William Henry Chamberlain vs. Dr. Emil Lengyel—Feb. 2nd.

Prof. Scott Nearing—"Is World War III Inevitable?"—Feb. 26th.

Debate: "Do We Have A Free Press in America?"—Tully Nettleton vs. Irving Gilman—Mar. 1st.

Dr. L. M. Birkhead—"Shall We Jail the Propagandist?"—Mar. 15th.

Dr. Luther E. Woodward—"The Problem of Marriage in America Today?"—Mar. 22nd.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes—"What the World Looks Like Today—The Observations of a World Traveller"—Mar. 29th.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise—"The State of Israel and the New Jewish World"—Nov. 8th.

William L. Shirer—"A Last Minute Eyewitness Report From Germany"—Nov. 22nd.

Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados—"The United Nations At Work—A Behind the Scene Report"—Dec. 13th.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS

Discussion: "Is Communism A Menace to the United States?"—Nathan D. Shapiro, speaker—Jan. 19th.

Discussion: "Was Wallace Justified in Forming A Third Party?"—Lester Blickstein vs. Max Herzfeld—Feb. 9th.

Discussion: "Is Palestine the Only Solution of the D.P. Problem?"—David Rosenstein, speaker—Mar. 8th.

Discussion: "Should the Federal Government Outlaw Anti-Semitic Libels?"—Will Maslow, Esquire vs. Hon. William I. Siegel—Dec. 27th.

YIDDISH EVENINGS

An Evening of Jewish Music and Art: Participants—Diana Blumenfeld, Jonas Turkow, Jedido Epstein, Al Harris and Max Lubetzky—Jan. 15th.

An Evening of Jewish Music and Entertainment: Participants—Leo Lowe with his Choir, Vladimir Heifitz, Igor Gutman, Leizer Rosenstein, Zvee Scooler—Mar. 2nd.

Literary and Musical Evening: In honor of Yiddish Poet and Novelist, Z. Segalowitz. Participants—J. Gladstone, Menachem Flaksen, Bella Ballerina, Menashe Oppenheim, Dinah Halperin, Nahum Nardi and H. Leivick—May 31st.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT COURSE LECTURES

Course of Lectures on "Conservative Judaism—A Way of Life for the Modern Jew":

"Conservative Judaism—An Answer to the Challenge of Liberalism"—Rabbi Leon Lang—Jan. 7th.

"The Faith of the Conservative Jew"—Rabbi Theodore Friedman—Jan. 14th.

"A New Approach to Jewish Education"—Rabbi Abraham E. Millgrim—Jan. 21st.

"Conservative Judaism and Jewish Law"—Dr. Max Arzt—Jan. 28th.

Series of lectures on "The Psychology of Effective Living": Dr. Luther E. Woodward: "What Makes For Peace of Mind"—Feb. 4th.

"How Can Parents Adjust to Their Children's Growth?"—Feb. 11th.

"How to Age Successfully"—Feb. 25th.

SISTERHOOD ACTIVITIES

Jan. 12th—Meeting—Musical and Cultural program.

Feb. 9th—Meeting—Analysis on Current Broadway Plays by Helen Metzler; Cavalcade of Jewish Music by Mrs. Mabel Berman and Mrs. Harry Blickstein.

Mar. 8th—Meeting—Review of best seller "East Side—West Side" given by Rabbi Mordecai H. Lewittes.

Mar. 11th—Participation in United Jewish Appeal Opening of Campaign at Luncheon at Hotel St. George.

Mar. 17th—Torah Scholarship Fund Luncheon—Musical Program by Isobel Walters, Concert Singer.

Apr. 12th—Meeting—Speaker: Fanny Holtzmann, International Lawyer—"United Nations Background of the Palestine Situation"—Musical program by Mrs. Betty Hechtman.

May 10th—Election of Officers and Members of the Executive Board—Pagant on "Jewish Home Beautiful," interpreted by Rabbi Manuel Saltzman, Cantor William Sauler, Mrs. Mabel Berman and Mrs. Ethel Pashenz.

June 2nd—Installation of Officers and Members of the Executive Board—Musical program by Ian Cosman and Jack Baras.

June 3rd—Tea in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal in cooperation with the Center Academy and the Eastern Parkway Group of Hadassah.

June 7th—Closing Executive Board meeting of season at the home of Mrs. Maurice Bernhardt.

June 10th—Testimonial Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ruth Bernhardt, outgoing President of Sisterhood.

Sept. 20th—Opening meeting of Fall season—Greetings by Rabbi Levinthal—Book Review by Rabbi Saltzman—Musical Program by Richard Harvey.

Sept. 30th—Opening lecture of series on "Israel—What It Means For Them and Us" by Dr. Evelyn Garfinkel—sponsored in cooperation with the Eastern Parkway Group of Hadassah.

Oct. 21st—Meeting—Speaker representing a non-partisan League for Women Voters—Musical program by Shirley Levine.

Oct. 27th—Annual Mother-Daughter Luncheon.

Nov. 15th—Participation in "Night of Stars" at Madison Square Garden.

Nov. 22nd—Meeting—"The Medium" and "The Telephone" presented by Jane Miller and Neal Van Rees—Current Events by Mrs. Bertha Zirn—Short Movie on Current vital topic.

Dec. 20th—Membership Tea—Welcome to new members—Mrs. Henrietta Shapiro reviewed book "The Jewish Pope"—Chanukah Festival Musical program.

YOUNG FOLKS LEAGUE

Jan. 6th—Meeting—Social Evening.

Jan. 13th—Meeting—Social Evening.

Jan. 20th—Meeting—Social Evening.

Jan. 27th—Meeting—Campaign conducted for "March of Dimes."

Feb. 3rd—Meeting—Welcome to new members—"Eternal Light" program commemorating 100th anniversary of the birth of Solomon Schechter.

Feb. 10th—"Center Youth Music Festival" co-sponsored with the Junior League—"Excerpts from Cavalcade of Jewish Music" with Susie Michael and Maurice Friedman.

Feb. 17th—Meeting—Program commemorating "Brotherhood Week"—Round Table Discussion.

Feb. 24th—Meeting—Social and Entertainment.

Feb. 29th—Gala Leap Year Dance for the benefit of United Jewish Appeal.

Mar. 9th—Meeting—Lecture on "Greece and the Near East" by Morton Odell, formerly on the UNRRA Staff.

Mar. 16th—Meeting—Debate and Discussion on "Is Communism A Menace to the United States?"—Social hour.

Mar. 20th—Participation with Junior League in celebrating the Young People's League's first anniversary.

Mar. 23rd—Purim Party—Social Evening.

Apr. 1st, 2nd, 3rd—Participation in YPL Convention at Atlantic City.

Apr. 6th—Participation in Dr. Levinthal's Sixtieth Birthday Celebration.

Apr. 13th—Meeting—Social Evening.

Apr. 25th—Dance in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

Apr. 27th—Meeting—"Eternal Light" Script on the Passover Story—Social Hour.

May 4th—Installation and Election of Officers and Members of the Executive Board.

May 11th—Meeting—Social Evening.

May 16th—Cocktail Party and Dance in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

May 18th—Meeting—Social Evening.
May 25th—Meeting—Social Evening.
June 1st—First Roof meeting opening summer weekly schedule.

June 29th—Penthouse Party—Proceeds to the United Jewish Appeal.

Sept. 3rd to 6th—Participation in Labor Day Weekend sponsored by Young Peoples League at Camp Colang, Pa.

Sept. 21st—Meeting—Motion Pictures—Social Hour.

Sept. 28th—Meeting—Program in keeping with the Rosh Hashonah holiday.

Oct. 13th—Annual Yom Kippur Nite Dance.

Oct. 19th—Meeting—Social Evening.

Oct. 26th—Meeting—Program in keeping with the Succoth holiday—Social Hour.

Nov. 2nd—Election Night Social and Returns.

Nov. 16th—First lecture on series "Marriage and the Family"—Dr. Luther E. Woodward on "Problems of Courtship."

Nov. 23rd—Second lecture of series—Mr. Jerry Diamond on "Adjustment in Married Life."

Nov. 30th—Celebration of "Jewish Book Month"—Social Hour.

Dec. 7th—Dance in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dec. 14th—Rabbi Lewittes, speaker—celebrating "Jewish Book Month"—Review on a current book.

Dec. 19th—Dance in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dec. 21st—Meeting—Lecture—"The Attitudes Towards Religion, Sex and Family Life" Rabbi Avery Grossfeld, Member of National Council of Family Relations.

Dec. 28th—Chanukah entertainment and program.

JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

Junior League—Meeting—Speaker: Dr. Linnet of the Health Dept.—Film—"Know For Sure"—Social Hour—Jan. 8th.

Junior League—Meeting—"Game Night"—Jan. 15th.

Junior League—Meeting—"Silent Movies"—Jan. 22nd.

Junior Clubs—"Chamisha O'ser B'shav" program—Jan. 24th.

Vivalets and Shomrim—Joint Social Evening—Jan. 24th.

Junior League—Meeting—Social Evening—Jan. 29th.

Junior League Meeting—Discussion on "Can Judaism Survive in the Modern World"—Feb. 5th.

Junior Clubs—Joint program in honor of Jewish Music Month—Feb. 14th.

Junior League—Meeting—Panel Discussion on "Will A Third Party Serve the Cause of Liberalism in America?" Participants—Marty Heiman, Bob Weingarten, Lora Shapiro and Bernie Sauerhaft. Social Hour—Feb. 19th.

Junior League—Meeting—Special program arranged by Entertainment Committee under chairmanship of Miss Irene Spatt—Feb. 26th.

Junior League—Meeting—Forum on "Universal Military Training"—Mar. 11th.

Junior League—Business Meeting—Preparations made for YPL Birthday Party—Social Hour—Mar. 18th.

Junior League—Participation in first annual anniversary of the YPL of the United Synagogue of America—Mar. 20th.

Junior Clubs—Joint Purim Program and Rally—Mar. 27th.

Junior League—April Fool Dance and Social directed by Marty Karlin—Apr. 1st.

Junior League—Meeting—Book Reviews—"Blessed Is the Match," reviewed by Marty Karlin and "Eagle in His Eyes," reviewed by Joseph Aaron—Apr. 8th.

Junior League—Meeting—"Musical Quiz" under the leadership of Miss Irene Spatt—Apr. 15th.

Junior League—Meeting—Dramatic presentation commemorating the Passover holiday—Apr. 22nd.

Junior League—Open Meeting and Social Get-Together—May 6th.

Inta-League Special Dancing Class for beginners—May 8th.

Junior League—Meeting—"Movie Night"—Social Hour—May 13th.

Junior League—Meeting—Program arranged by Entertainment Committee under leadership of Miss Irene Spatt and Miss Doris Ohlsen—May 20th.

Inta-League Boys and Girls—A Festival of Hebrew Arts—Artists: Katya Delakova, Fred Berk, Hy Rosen, Hadasa

Kohler and the Jewish Dance Guild—May 25th.

Junior League—Formal Dance in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal—May 29th.

Junior League—Open Meeting—Social Get-Together—June 3rd.

Junior League—Meeting—Forum on "What Can American Youth Do For the New State of Israel?"—June 10th.

Junior League—Meeting—Discussion of plans for coming season—Sept. 16th.

Junior League—Meeting—"Movie Night"—Social Hour—Sept. 30th.

Junior League—Open Meeting—Oct. 7th.

Inta-League Boys and Girls Clubs—Opening meeting of season—Oct. 9th.

Junior Clubs—Open meeting of season—Oct. 16th.

Junior League—Meeting—Election of Officers—Oct. 21st.

Junior League—Meeting—Barn Dance and Succoth Program—Oct. 28th.

Junior League—Open Meeting—Nov. 4th.

Junior League—Panel Discussion—"What Did Our Elections Mean"—Social Hour—Nov. 11th.

Inta-League—Meeting—Palestinian Dancing—Nov. 13th.

Junior League—Meeting—Installation of Officers—Nov. 18th.

Inta-League—"Jewish Book Month" Program—Slides—Nov. 20th.

Junior League—Thanksgiving Social—Nov. 25th.

Inta-League—Havdalah Services conducted by Herb. Kummel—Nov. 27th.

Junior League—Forum on future development of the Jewish State—"Whither Israel?"—Social Hour—Dec. 2nd.

Junior League—Meeting—Musical program—Social Hour—Dec. 9th.

Junior League—Discussion of book "Anti-Semitism—A Mask For Privilege"—Dec. 16th.

Junior League—Hosts to Young Folks League of the Temple Shaare Torah—Social Evening—Dec. 23rd.

Junior Clubs—Joint Chanukah Program—Dec. 25th.

Junior League—Annual New Year's Eve Dance—Dec. 30th.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Dinner in behalf of the Jewish Theological Seminary—Speakers: Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, Dr. Robert Gordis—Jan. 8th.
Annual Meeting—Election and Installation of Officers—Jan. 29th.

Membership Social—Program in keeping with "Jewish Music Month"—Artists: Kinor Sinfonietta, Siegfried Landau—Young People's Opera of the New York Opera College of Music—Cantor William Sauler and Reuven Kosokof—Feb. 24th.

Membership Social—Purim Program—Jon Silo—Sheila Vogelle—Eddie Manson—March 24th.

Celebration of Dr. Levinthal's Sixtieth Birthday—April 6th.

Board of Trustees and Governing Board Dinner to Dr. Levinthal celebrating his Sixtieth Birthday—April 7th.

Passover Sedorim—April 23rd and 24th.

Membership Social—Entertainment by Naomi Aleh-Leaf, Brooklyn Jewish Center Choral Society, Ian Cosman and Hy Rosen—May 27th.

Annual Dinner in behalf of the United Jewish Appeal—May 6th.

Membership Social—Program by Judy Knight and Eli Mintz—Oct. 20th.

Annual Dinner in behalf of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies—Nov. 18th.

Annual Thanksgiving Dinner for members and their families—Nov. 25th.

Testimonial Dinner to Mr. Isidor Fine on the celebration of his Seventieth Birthday sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary—Dec. 16th.

Membership Social—Entertainment by Irving Davidson, Brooklyn Jewish Center Choral Group under the leadership of Mr. Sholom Secunda, Cantor Sauler in a program of Chanukah songs—Dec. 29th.

HEBREW & SUNDAY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Jan. 18th—Tu B'Shvat, (Israel Arbor Day) Celebration.

Jan. 27—P.T.A. "Meet the Faculty" Evening.

Feb. 1st—Jewish Music Month Celebration.

Feb. 8th—Lincoln Anniversary Assembly.

Feb. 23rd—Community Assembly—Hunter College.

Mar. 17th—Brooklyn United Synagogue Schools Charter Meeting.

Mar. 21st—Post Bar-Mitzvah Breakfast.

Mar. 25th—Purim Operetta.

Apr. 4—Palestine Protest Meeting.

Apr. 18th—Dedication of Palestine Garden of Trees.

Apr. 20th—Model Seder.

May 18th—Jewish State Assembly.

May 20th—P.T.A. Final Meeting—Rabbi Abraham Karp, guest speaker.

May 23rd—Lag B'omer Celebration.

June 6th—Graduation.

June 20th—First Fruits Festival.

Sept. 9th—Opening of Hebrew School.

Oct. 25th—Simchat Torah Procession.

Dec. 1st—P.T.A. Installation.

Dec. 26th—Chanukah Entertainment.

HEBREW EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(a) INSTITUTE OF JEWISH STUDIES FOR ADULTS

Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, Director.

Rabbi Manuel Saltzman, Associate Director.

Mrs. E. N. Rabinowitz, Registrar.

Hebrew A-1: Every Wednesday, 8 to 9 P.M., Mr. Leo Shpall, Instructor.

Hebrew A-2: Every Wednesday, 9 to 9 P.M., Mrs. Jean Serbin-Beder, Instructor.

Hebrew A-3: Every Monday morning, 10:30 to 12 M o'clock, Mr. Leo Shpall, Instructor.

Hebrew B: Every Wednesday, 8 to 9 P.M., Mrs. Evelyn Zusman, Instructor.

Hebrew C: Every Wednesday, 7:30 to 9 P.M., Mrs. Paula Weinreb, Instructor.

Advanced Hebrew and Bible in Hebrew: Every Wednesday, 8:30 to 10 P.M., Mrs. Nechama Cohen, Instructor.

Yiddish A: Every Tuesday, 7 to 8 P.M., Mr. Samuel Pasner, Instructor.

Yiddish B: Every Wednesday, 7 to 8 P.M., Mr. Samuel Edelheit, Instructor.

Religion: Every Wednesday, 9 to 10 P.M., Rabbi Manuel Saltzman, Instructor.

History: Every Tuesday, 8 to 9 P.M., Mr. Leo Shpall, Instructor.

Talmud A: Every Tuesday, 9 to 10 P.M., Dr. Michael Higger, Instructor.

Talmud B: Every Tuesday, 8 to 9 P.M., Dr. Michael Higger, Instructor.

Philosophy of Jewish Religion: Every Wednesday morning, 10 to 12 o'clock, Dr. Alexander J. Burnstein, Instructor.

(b) POST-CONSECRATION GROUP

Meets monthly with Rabbi Saltzman.

(c) JUNIOR CONGREGATION

The children of the Hebrew School and Center members meet every Saturday morning and during holidays, in the Beth Hamedrash. Sermons are delivered by the members of the Hebrew School Faculty and guest speakers. High Holy Day services for the Junior Congregation were held during Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

HEBREW AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

I. *Beth-Sefer Ivri* (Hebrew School):

The upper grades meet on Tuesday and Thursday from 4:00-6:00 p.m., and on Sunday from 9:40-11:30 a.m. The lower grades meet on Monday and on Wednesday from 4:00-6:00 p.m. and on Sunday from 11:30-1:00 p.m. The curriculum, which covers six years of work, includes Hebrew conversation, Chumash, Siddur, Hebrew literature, Jewish history, Jewish current events and Hebrew songs.

Boys older than 10 are not admitted to the beginners' class.

II. *Religious School:*

Classes from Kindergarten to 4th grade meet on Sunday from 10-12 a.m. Beginning with the fifth grade, girls attend one afternoon a week in addition to Sunday morning.

III. *High School Department:*

a.—Florence Marshall Hebrew High School.

Graduates of the Hebrew School and Center Academy are eligible to join this school, a branch of which meets 3 times weekly in the Brooklyn Jewish Center. The course covers 4 years of intensive work in Tanach, Hebrew and history.

b.—Post Bar-Mitzvah Fellowship.

Students continue their studies for a two-year period beyond Bar-Mitzvah. In addition to their study of history and Bible, the students conduct morning services on Sunday in conjunction with the Post Bar-Mitzvah breakfasts arranged by the Parent-Teachers Association. The last late Friday night service of the year is devoted to the graduates of this group.

c.—Consecration Class.

Alumni of the Hebrew School, Center Academy or Religious School are eligible to join the Consecration class which meets on Sunday morning. Consecration exercises are held on the first day of Shavouth.

d.—Post-Graduate Class.

This is a two-year extension course in Tanach and Hebrew for graduates of the

Hebrew School and Academy. Students meet for a 3-hour session on Sunday morning.

e.—Senior Group.

Upper grade high school students who have completed a preliminary course may enroll in this group which meets on Sunday morning for the study of Jewish ethics and current problems. This is a two-year course.

Hebrew School Faculty

Dr. Israel H. Levinthal	<i>Director</i>
Rabbi Mordecai H. Lewittes	<i>Principal</i>
Mrs. E. N. Rabinowitz	<i>Registrar</i>
Mrs. Fanny K. Eisenberg	<i>Secretary</i>
Mr. Sholom Secunda	<i>Musical Director</i>
Mrs. Jean Serbin-Beder, Mrs. Nellie Cohen, Mr. Samuel Edelheit, Mr. George Epstein, Mr. Irving Gabel, Miss Selma Mandel, Mrs. Rebecca Rosenstein, Mrs. Paula Weinreb, Mrs. Evelyn Zusman.	

Religious School Faculty

Miss Judith Abelson, Mrs. Mimi Alter, Mrs. Lila Cohen, Mr. Murray Gabel, Mr. Jacob Grumet, Miss Sheila Kanarek, Miss Mildred Mogilensky, Miss Dora Muhlbauer, Mr. Irvin Rubin, Mrs. Laura Rubin, Mrs. Laura Sorscher, Mr. Seymour Wadler, Miss Hannah Wiedman, Mrs. Rose Wiener.

Saturday Afternoon Class

Meets every Saturday afternoon throughout the season. Rabbi Gordon Abelson, speaker.

Classes in Talmud and Mishnayith

Class in Talmud meets Saturday afternoon throughout the year. Mr. Jacob S. Doner, Instructor.

CENTER CLUBS

YOUNG FOLKS' LEAGUE—Unmarried Center members as well as children of members, males over 21 years and females over 18 years.

MASADA CHAPTER—Young men and women of college age. Zionist and social program. Meets weekly.

JUNIOR LEAGUE—Boys 17-20. Girls 16-19. Meets every Thursday night.

INTA-LEAGUE BOYS—Boys in junior and senior years of high school. Cultural athletic and social program. Meets every Saturday night.

INTA-LEAGUE GIRLS—Girls in high school. Cultural and social program. Meets every Saturday night.

SHOMRIM—Boys in the first two years

of high school. Young Judean and athletic activities. Meets every Saturday night.

VIVALETES—Girls in the upper grades. Young Judean and social program. Meets every Saturday night.

TZO'IM AND MACCABEES—Boys in elementary school. Young Judean and athletic program. Meets every Saturday night.

CANDLE-LITES—Girls up to 11. Games, Arts and Crafts. Meets every Saturday night.

Boy Scout and Girl Scout Troops.
Center Clubs are open to the children of Center members and to the students of Center schools. The clubs are guided by expert leaders under the supervision of Rabbi Saltzman.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMMITTEE

Basketball Games

B.J.C. vs. Union Temple—Jan. 11th.
B.J.C. vs. Bronx "Y"—Jan. 25th.
B.J.C. vs. Hebrew Educational Society—Feb. 8th.
B.J.C. vs. Union Temple—Feb. 22nd.
B.J.C. vs. Jersey Park A. A.
B.J.C. vs. Police Dept. Athletic Club—March 21st.
B.J.C. vs. All Stars—Mar. 28th.
B.J.C. vs. Park A. A., Cliffside, N. J.—Nov. 21st.
B.J.C. vs. Pelham Parkway Community Center—Nov. 28th.
B.J.C. vs. Union Temple—Dec. 5th.
B.J.C. vs. Hebrew Educational Society—Dec. 12th.
B.J.C. vs. Grand Street Boys—Dec. 26th.

RECORD OF BAR MITZVA'HS

Gerald Arthur Meisel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Meisel—Jan. 3rd.
Michael Spiegel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Spiegel—Jan. 3rd.
Stanley David Janow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Janow—Jan. 10th.
J. Rudolph Stiftel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stiftel—Jan. 10th.
Leonard F. Horowitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Horowitz—Jan. 17th.
Eugene Sherman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sherman—Jan. 17th.
Paul Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Davis—Jan. 24th.
Irwin M. Gedinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gedinsky—Feb. 14th.

Alan Herman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Herman—Feb. 21st.

Alan Richard Sloate, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kalman I. Sloate—Feb. 28th.

Kenneth Spatz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Spatz—Mar. 6th.

Bruce L. Wolk, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wolk—Mar. 13th.

Melvin Aminoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Aminoff—Mar. 13th.

Leonard Kabram, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kabram—Mar. 20th.

James Brody, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brody—Mar. 27th.

George L. Garfinkle, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Garfinkle—Apr. 3rd.

Harold Kushner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kushner—Apr. 10th.

David Goldstein, son of Mrs. Gussie Goldstein—Apr. 10th.

Paul Peckman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peckman—Apr. 17th.

J. Lawrence Berger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris D. Berger—May 8th.

Sheldon Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Fisher—May 8th.

Leonard Sokolof, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Sokolof—May 15th.

Donald Martin Gelb, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Gelb—May 15th.

Arnold Kane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kane—May 22nd.

George E. Siegel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Siegel—May 22nd.

Henry M. Epstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Epstein—May 29th.

James Mitnick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mitnick—June 5th.

Jonathan Pincus, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Pincus—June 5th.

Olin Ivan Shocket, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lou Shocket—June 5th.

Arthur Rothkopf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rothkopf—June 12th.

Peter Amsterdam, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Amsterdam—June 19th.

Gerald Friedrich, son of Dr. and Mrs. Martin Friedrich—June 19th.

Walter Siegel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Siegel—June 19th.

Herbert Kasnetz, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joe Kasnetz—June 26th.

Barrie H. Levitt, son of Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Levitt—Aug. 21st.

Bernard Melvin Feinberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feinberg—Sept. 18th.

[Continued on page 27]

NEWS OF THE CENTER

Washington and Weizmann First Presidents—Subject of This Friday's Sermon

THE subject of the sermon by Rabbi Manuel Saltzman at the Late Friday Lecture Services this Friday evening, February 25th, at 8:30 o'clock will be "Washington and Weizmann First Presidents." In this sermon, Rabbi Saltzman will discuss the qualities that make for democratic leadership as expressed in the lives of George Washington, whose birthday the nation has just celebrated, and Chaim Weizmann, first President of Israel.

Cantor Sauler will lead in the congregational singing and render a vocal selection. Members of the Center and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

Advance Notice

RABBI Levinthal will speak on the subject "The Revived Interest in Chassidism—What Does It Signify?" next Friday evening at the Late Lecture Services.

Yiddish Literary Evening, March 9th

A LITERARY and musical evening will be held in the Auditorium of the Center on Wednesday evening, March 9th. This evening is arranged on the occasion of the appearance of the Yiddish anthology of Hebrew poetry by the well known poet Mordecai Jaffe. Participating in the program will be Mordecai Dantzes, Mark Schweid, Moshe Starkman, Dr. Abraham Asen, A. L. Baron, Sidney Shicoff, Sholom Secunda, Martha Bleiberg, Miss Golub. The charge for admission will be \$1.00 including tax.

Post Bar-Mitzvah Father and Son Breakfast

THE Post Bar-Mitzvah Fellowship conducted a service followed by a breakfast on Sunday, February 20, 1949, at 9:30 a.m. The fathers of the students also attended.

Following the breakfast there was a discussion led by Rabbi Mordecai H. Lewittes.

The breakfast was arranged by the Parent-Teachers Association. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. J. Kushner, Mrs. J. J. Flamm and Mrs. W. Stachenfeld.

Board of Trustees Honors Mr. Holtzmann

A dinner-meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on Thursday evening, February 17th in honor of Mr. Jacob L. Holtzmann on the occasion of his election as a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York. Dr. Levinthal, Judge Greenberg, Dr. Moses Spatt, Mr. Isidor Fine and Mr. Max Herzfeld expressed to Mr. Holtzmann the gratitude of the Brooklyn Jewish Center for the splendid and devoted services rendered by him to the institution for more than a quarter of a century.

Annual Drive For Red Cross

Mrs. Lawrence Meyer has again been designated as chairman for the annual Red Cross Drive. Members of the Center are asked to continue their support of this worthy cause by sending their contributions to Mrs. Meyer in care of the Center. Those interested in giving volunteer service to the Red Cross in any of its branches are also asked to communicate with Mrs. Meyer, who is Vice Chairman of recruitment.

Junior Clubs

THE Junior Clubs will meet for a gala Jewish Music Month Rally which will be held in the Ladies Social Room. An interesting program of Jewish music and dancing reflecting the life of our brethren in Israel has been prepared. Each club will participate in the program. All Junior Club members are urged to attend.

Bar Mitzvah

A HEARTY Mazel Tov is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Perlin of 919 Park Place on the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Samuel, which will be celebrated at the Center this Saturday morning, February 26th.

Congratulations

HEARTIEST congratulations and best wishes are extended to:

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Goldberg of 201 Eastern Parkway on the marriage of their daughter, Muriel I., to Mr. Pesach Krauss at the Center on February 20th.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dubrow of 706 Eastern Parkway on the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Dr. Seymour Gruber at the Center on February 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Witty of 41 Dunne Place, Lynbrook, on the birth of a daughter, Joanne, to their children, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin D. Witty. Congratulations are also extended to the great grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Reibstein.

P. T. A. News

A most interesting and well-attended meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Brooklyn Jewish Center was held on Feb. 2, 1949. The main event of the evening was a symposium on, "Know Your Child." Mrs. Goldman, consultant of adult education with the Jewish Education Association, spoke from the educator's point of view; Mrs. Ganya Spinrad, the Recording Secretary of the P. T. A., and a graduate of the Hebrew Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary, discussed the Parents' viewpoint, and Rabbi Lewittes conducted a question and answer period.

Mrs. Sarah Kushner, who presided at the meeting, announced the presentation of three albums of Hebrew and Palestinian records to the children of the Hebrew and Sunday Schools on behalf of the Parent Teachers Association. Cantor Sauler sang some Tu B'shvat Zmirot, and Mr. Sholom Secunda led the community singing. The delectable Tu B'shvat refreshments were in fine keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Sabbath Services

FRIDAY evening services at 5:00. Kindling of candles at 5:22 p.m. Sabbath services, Parsha "Mishpatim" Shabbat Shekalim, Exodus 21.1-24.18—30.11-16, Prophets II Kings 12.1-17, will commence at 8:45 a.m.

Mincha services at 5:00 p.m.

Rabbi Saltzman will preach on the weekly portion of the law.

Cantor Sauler will officiate assisted by the Congregational Singing Group under the leadership of Mr. Sholom Secunda.

Rabbi Gerson Abelson will continue his lecture in Yiddish this Saturday afternoon at 4:30 p.m.

Daily Services

MORNING services at 8:00 o'clock. Mincha services at 5:00 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The following have applied for membership in the Brooklyn Jewish Center:

APPEL, IRVING M.

Res. 80 Clarkson Ave.

Bus. Wholesale Drugs, 85 Chambers St.

Single

Proposed by Harry Wiener,
Dr. Harry Benin

BARNETT, Miss HARRIET

Res. 11 Midwood St.

Proposed by Jerome J. Ossip

BEAME, ABRAHAM D.

Res. 1582 Carroll St.

Bus. Gov't, Municipal Bldg.

Married

Proposed by James J. Jackman,
Hon. William I. Siegel

BLOOM, MURRAY

Res. 451 Kingston Ave.

Bus. Insurance, 26 Court St.

Married

COHEN, Miss BEVERLY I.

Res. 593 E. 52nd St.

Proposed by Elaine Abrams,
Jerome J. Ossip

DIAMONDSTONE, MILTON

Res. 3413 Avenue T

Bus. Piece Goods, 59-06 Myrtle Ave.

Married

FINEGOLD, ROBERT

Res. 921 Montgomery St.

Bus. Real Estate, 26 Court St.

Single

Proposed by Milton Greenberg

FLEISHER, Miss ADELINE

Res. 778 Driggs Ave.

Proposed by Abraham H. Miller

FRIEDMAN, ASA B.

Res. 257 New York Ave.

Proposed by Dr. I. H. Levinthal,
Samuel H. Goldberg

GELLERSTEIN, JEROME

Res. 775 Hopkinson Ave.

Bus. Plastic Teeth, 112 Watkins St.

Single

Proposed by Hy Rosen,
Ben R. Berke

GIMPLE, Miss MIRIAM

Res. 437 Kingston Ave.

Proposed by Marilyn Kobre,
Celia Gottfried

GOLDING, LOUIS

Res. 1141 President St.

Bus. Transformers, 1718 Weirfield St.
Single

Proposed by Dorothy Drucker,
Mildred Turkeltaub

GOTTESMAN, DR. JOSEPH L.

Res. 356 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Physician

Married

Proposed by Dr. David Levine,
Nathan Palley

GOLDSTEIN, Miss MINERVA

Res. 182 Clymer St.

Proposed by Ben R. Berke,
Saul Goldman

GREENBERG, Miss LILLIAN E.

Res. 286 East Bway.

Proposed by Rose Weisfeld

GROSSMAN, SEYMOUR

Res. 712 Crown St.

Bus. Tie Mfg., 1261 Bway.

Married

Proposed by Seymour Kornweiss,
Dr. Norman W. Greystone

HELLER, Mr. A. C.

Res. 597 Crown St.

Bus. Teacher, 829 Belmont Ave.
Married

IGNATOFF, HAROLD W.

Res. 555 Bristol St.

Single

JOLTIN, Miss FLORENCE

Res. 1497 Carroll St.

Proposed by Dorothy Drucker,
Mildred Turkeltaub

KLEIN, Miss SARA R.

Res. 290 Empire Blvd.

Proposed by Bertram Hollander,
Israel Wolgin

KLORES, SIDNEY

Res. 123 E. 49th St.

Bus. Mfg., 440 Adelphi St.

Married

Proposed by Meyer Pearlman,
Murray Tuchfeld

KNAPP, ARTHUR

Res. 1030 Carroll St.

Bus. Rayon Yarns, 121-123 Greene St.

Single

Proposed by Benjamin Kaplan,
Dr. Harry Benin

KORNFIELD, MORTY

Res. 4505 Glendale Ct.

Bus. Appliances, same.
Married

Proposed by Morris D. Berger,
Hyman Kaplan

KUNTZ, Miss ANN

Res. 1306 Ocean Ave.

LANDBERG, DR. JOHN

Res. 1650 President St.

Bus. Physician

Married

Proposed by Samuel Miller,
Mr. L. Klein

LILIER, ALVIN

Res. 263 Eastern Pkwy.

Bus. Mfg. Men's Sportswear, 8 W. 18th St.

Single

Proposed by Jerry Jacobs,
Harold Jacobs

LIPP, Miss HARRIET

Res. 1402 Avenue K

Proposed by Ben R. Berke,
Hy Rosen

MILNER, Miss HELEN

Res. 193 Tompkins Ave.

NEUSCHATZ, JACOB

Res. 712 Crown St.

Bus. Drug, 29 Hugh Grant Circle
Married

SCHNEIDERMAN, LEONARD

Res. 1444 Park Pl.

Bus. Mfr., 82 White St.
Married

SILBER, Miss BLANCHE

Res. 165 South 9th St.

Proposed by Marvin Weiss,
Dr. S. H. Lieberman

SONENBERG, Miss SYLVIA J.

Res. 349 Crown St.

SPRITZER, Miss CELIA B.

Res. 172 McKibben St.

Proposed by Pearl Schaum

WEBER, Miss JANET

Res. 221 So. 3rd St.

Proposed by Abraham H. Miller

WILNER, HENRY B.

Res. 1045 St. Johns Pl.

Bus. Teacher, New York Ave. &
Herkimer St.

Married

Proposed by Center Academy

The following has applied for reinstatement:

HELLER, EDWARD M.

Res. 657 E. 26th St.

Bus. Attorney, 16 Court St.

Single

Proposed by Aaron Pollack

SAMUEL H. GOLDBERG,

Chairman, Membership Committee.

PAGING SISTERHOOD!

SHOLOM, *chaverim!* A greeting full of warm connotations. *Sholom, chaverim!* unites the concepts of peace and brotherhood, ideals strongly emphasized during this month of February. It is fitting that Brotherhood Week be marked simultaneously with the birthdays of two great American liberators, Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, who, giving "to bigotry, no sanctions," released the colonies from the shackles of British tyranny. February is replete with events dedicated to high spiritual objectives. Negro History Week celebrates the achievements of a minority come of age, while Brotherhood Week encompasses a broader scope of association, a confraternity which makes all men members of one large family. In a letter to the president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Mr. Truman called upon the American people to participate in Brotherhood Week, and "urged particularly a rededication to the principles of equality and justice which have made our country great, and I hope that all institutions of education, religion, civic betterment and the media of communications will engage in community activity to make brotherhood a living reality. Let us join as a united people to serve with diligence that brotherhood which springs from the fatherhood of God, and which offers true glory to our nation and hope to all mankind." "Hineh Ma Tov"—How blessed and good it is for brethren to dwell together in peace!

—SARAH KLINGHOFFER,
President.

Our General Meeting:

A congenial social hour, and the formal preliminaries preceded our President's welcome to the large audience, whom she commended for their manifestation of interest in Sisterhood's ideals. A report on the luncheon of the Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations highlighted a stirring address by Bartley Crum and a heartening message from Arthur Lourie, representative of Israel. Mention was made of the United Synagogue Sabbath, which was observed nationally on February 18th. Our members were reminded to attend and help Sisterhood in its role

of hostess to the Brooklyn Branch of the Women's League at a general meeting held in our building on Thursday, February 17th. Mrs. Klinghoffer urged active response to the national drives of the Red Cross, March of Dimes, Boy and Girl Scout campaigns. UJA Chairman "Hershey" Kaplan pleaded for enthusiastic and generous support in the current drive.

In introducing the program for the afternoon, Torah Fund Chairman Bea Schaeffer explained the relationship between Torah Fund and Sisterhood. A dramatically vivid cantata, "Give Honor to Torah," presented under the direction of Music Director Sholom Secunda, further emphasized the importance of supporting Torah. Cantor William Sauler contributed in great measure to the musical success of the performance, as did soprano Ann Bernstein, and thespians Lila Leonard, Mildred Levine and Sarah Epstein. In commenting on the program, Rabbi Saltzman congratulated Sisterhood on its zeal and cultural interests.

An enthusiastic review of the "Human Side of the Women's League Conference" held in November at Atlantic City, given by Rose Wiener, in her inimitably delightful manner acquainted us with a series of seminars which stressed the need for modernization of some of the Judaic laws to fit our present way of life, and emphasized the importance of teaching our children the beauty of our heritage and the glory of the achievement of a national home. Another delegate, Lil Lowenfeld, a past President, brought to our attention the resolutions which five hundred Sisterhoods present adopted. Representing the Brooklyn division of the Torah Scholarship Fund, Chairman Sid Rossman spoke on the importance of supporting the education program of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the institution from which our own three Rabbis had graduated. They were shining examples, she said, of the efforts and learning which the Seminary promulgates.

The door prize, "Birth of Israel," a book written by Dr. Granados, was won by Lillie Levy.

Committee Reports:

RED CROSS — Chairman Mollie Meyers asked for recruits to assist in the drive for nurses' aides and volunteers for social work attached thereto.

MARCH OF DIMES — Contributions given through Sisterhood will be sent to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. See Dorothy Wisner.

FEDERATION JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES—Chairman Lillie Levy reported that our women had contributed

TORAH SCHOLARSHIP FUND DESSERT LUNCHEON

given by

THE SISTERHOOD

of the

BROOKLYN JEWISH CENTER

Wednesday, March 9, 1949

at 12 Noon

ESTHER GERSHONE

Charming young speaker from India who will tell us a fascinating story of Jewish life in the Orient.

INGRID RYPINSKI

Mezzo Soprano—newly arrived from Israel.

Torah Scholarship Fund Supports:
The Eternal Light Program; Jewish Music, Art and Literature; Jewish Museum; Trains and Sends Teachers and Rabbis Throughout America; Strengthens Jewish Life and Ideals.

Subscription: \$6.11

Guest: \$1.50 additional

MRS. FRANK SCHAEFFER, Chairman.

Tel.: PResident 3-2714

Mrs. J. Kushner Mrs. B. Markowe
Co-chairmen

\$9,780. Last year \$11,000 was raised. She will be happy to receive further contributions.

POST CONSECRATION CLASS REUNION—Sisterhood was hostess on Monday evening, January 31, to a large group of girls, who enjoyed a delightful evening of Jewish songs, dances, reports from a recent visitor to Israel, and the piece de resistance of the evening, a touching movie called, "Tomorrow Will Be a Wonderful Day."

KIDDUSH TO JUNIOR CONGREGATION—April is still open for anyone wishing to celebrate or commemorate an event. The children enjoy the services all the more because of our parental sponsorship. Come and join them.

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL—There was a Workers' Tea at the Center,

Wednesday, February 16, which inaugurated Sisterhood's active co-operation in the \$250,000,000 drive.

SOS—Work has been halted temporarily to give preference to the United Jewish Appeal campaign.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE—Members who have not received their copies of *Outlook* please see Mrs. Rachmil. The Brooklyn Branch is sponsoring a Leadership course under the guidance of Helen Zusman to be given on five successive Thursdays, from 1 to 3 p.m., at the Kings Highway Communal Center, on East 12th Street and Avenue P, the entire series to cost \$3.00. Interested members see Mrs. Epstein or Mrs. Lowenfeld.

Cheer Fund Contributions:

In memory of Alfred Greenblatt—Sarah Klinghoffer.

For speedy recovery of Mrs. Neinkin—Molly Meyer.

For speedy recovery of Mrs. Kate Salit—Sarah Klinghoffer.

For speedy recovery of Mrs. Kate Salit—Amelia Rachmil.

In honor of marriage of her children—Mrs. S. Pomerantz.

We wish to thank Nettie Melker for her donation of a Torah Cover (perochot) for our synagogue.

Our Women (and Little Women) In the News:

Our past President, Ruth Bernhardt, and her husband, were fortunate to be present in Washington for the Inauguration of President Truman.

Our President, Sarah Klinghoffer, was guest speaker at the Sisterhood Forum of the Prospect Park Jewish Center on Friday evening, February 11th. Her subject was "The Influence of the Sisterhood Woman in the Home and in the Community." The congregation commended her eloquent message.

We wish an early recovery to Mrs. Kate Salit, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident, and is at present confined to the hospital.

A big "Happy First Birthday" to Girl Scout Troop No. 2159, which meets at our Center.

Calendar of Coming Events:

February 26—Kiddush for the Junior Congregation sponsored by Mrs. Kalman Ostow, in honor of the birth of her new grandchildren. Members of the Religious Committee are urged to

come early and help with the table arrangements.

March 7—Sisterhood Board meeting at 1:00 p.m.

March 9—TORAH FUND DESSERT LUNCHEON AND PROGRAM. A must for every member.

March 11—Sophie Udin Gingold, our own member, guest speaker at our Friday night services. All Sisterhood members are asked to attend and hear the thrilling account of her recent trip to Israel. Mrs. S. Klinghoffer, President, will greet the speaker on behalf of the Sisterhood.

March 21—General Sisterhood meeting,

Monday afternoon, 1:00 p.m. Program includes presentation of a stirring movie, "Land of Hope," with narrations by Jose Ferrer, famous star of the Broadway success, "The Silver Whistle," and a discussion of two vital subjects, "Our Jewish Heritage" by Lila Leonard, and "The United Nations at Work" by Jeannette Richman.

Good and Welfare:

It has been suggested that more of our ladies participate in our interesting and enjoyable programs, taking active part in presentations, symposiums and musical performance. Sisterhood welcomes and encourages our own talent at every opportunity. Do let us hear from you.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERSHIP

NEWS OF NOTE: Response to the initial YFL-UJA effort was very gratifying. At our pledge affair on February 8, a total of \$4,000.00 was raised in part fulfillment of our \$10,000.00 quota. Our UJA committee will be at work for the next several months to accept your pledges and contributions. The staff at the Center office will also accept your donation, and will credit it to the YFL quota. UJA needs are greater than ever this year; let's all do our part.

Keep in mind the week-end at the Concord Hotel which the YFL is offering as a prize to the member achieving the highest volume of UJA contributions during the three-month period ending April 8.

The big event of our Winter calendar will be the Conference on Israel, sponsored by the YFL, on Sunday, March 13, at the Center. The following program has been arranged for this all-day affair:

1:00-1:30—Registration; informal reception.

1:30-2:15—Formal reception in Main Ballroom.

Greetings by David M. Gold, Pres., YFL of BJC; Rabbi Manuel Saltzman, Asst. Rabbi, BJC; Buddy Lowenfeld, Pres., N. Y. Council YPL.

2:30—SEMINARS:

I. Science and Public Health in Israel. Speaker, Dr. Bertha Lipshitz; Chairman, Mrs. Irvin I. Rubin.

II. Political Parties in Israel. Speaker, Jehuda Hellman; Chairman, Robert Krampner.

3:45-4:45—

I. Economics in Israel. Speaker, Dr. Zev Cohen; Chairman, Stanley Herzfeld.

II. Education in Israel. Speaker, Eric Feldheim; Chairman, Herbert Krampner.

III. The Israeli Constitution. Speaker, Hon. Wm. I. Siegel; Chairman, Jesse Drogin.

5:00-6:00—General Meeting.

Speakers: Harry Zucker, Chairman, Conference Comm.; Irvin I. Rubin, National Pres., YPL; Sam Ribner, National Executive Director, YPL; Maurice Bernhardt, Pres., Eastern Parkway Jewish Comm. Council; Hon. Emanuel Greenberg, Pres., BJC; Dr. Israel H. Levinthal, Rabbi, BJC.

6:00—Cocktail Party, Buffet Supper and Dance.

Our purpose in offering these seminars is to present as objectively as possible the "inside" of Israel today. Because of the limited facilities of the Center, members who wish to attend are asked to apply for tickets at the Center desk or to see Sylvia Salin or Lillian Schlusless.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE YFL EVENTS: Tuesday evening, March 1:

A night devoted to the Jewish Museum. Illustrated lecture by Dr. Abram Kanof, member of the Museum Committee and the Board of Overseers of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Tuesday evening, March 8: As a prelude to the 22nd annual National YPL Convention to be held at Atlantic City,

April 1-3, the YFL will have a Social evening and Convention rally.

Tuesday evening, March 15: A program in celebration of the Festival of Purim.

Tuesday evening, March 22: The second lecture in our series on Conservative Judaism. Our speaker will be Rabbi Simon Noveck of Freeport, who will discuss: "Is Ritual Important?"

Tuesday evening, March 29: Program to be announced in the *Weekly Bulletin*.

REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT: Within the past few months we have held two Sunday afternoon receptions for new members, both of which have been very successful. The final determination of their success or failure, however, can only be judged by whether or not they have accomplished the purposes for which they were originally instituted, namely, to increase the sociability of the Tuesday night meetings, and greatly widen the scope of the activities of our members in YFL and Center activities. A slight tendency in this direction has been noted, but many more of our members are urged to take part in YFL, Jewish Center, and YPL activities.

A month from now the 22nd annual National YPL Convention will be held at the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City. Within a week or so our Convention Committee will begin to accept your reservations for this Convention. At a later date we will publicize the program, which promises to be the best in a long series of memorable YPL Conventions. Last year the Center turn-out was the second largest of the individual Temple groups; we can hit the number one spot this year.

—DAVID GOLD.

Acknowledgment of Gifts

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks receipt of donations for the purchase of Prayer Books, Taleisim and books for our Library from the following:

Misses Mildred and Jennie Finkelstein in honor of the speedy recovery of Dr. A. Luria.

Mr. Max Mark in honor of the Bar Mitzvah of his grandson, Conrad Lefkowitz at the Center on January 29th.

Dr. and Mrs. Hyman I. Teperson in honor of their son, David Samuel's, Bar Mitzvah which was celebrated at the Center on January 22nd.

AUBREY S. EBAN AT THE CENTER

ON MONDAY evening, March 28, 1949, the lecture platform of the Brooklyn Jewish Center will be graced by a distinguished visitor, Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli Representative to the United Nations.

Eban saw and studied a large part of the world. He was born in Capetown, Africa, 34 years ago, the son of a doctor. He describes his childhood as "very peaceful and pleasant," and his early education included Hebrew. When he was five his family moved to England. Aubrey attended English schools and graduated from Cambridge University with high honors.

From student he stepped forward to the status of scholar. He joined the Cambridge faculty and conducted research work in Persian and Arabic literature. The study of the civilization of the Near East fascinated him and led him to the publication of papers and articles on this subject. He became a devoted friend of Zionism and a determined foe of assimilation.

The Second World War closed his connection with Cambridge. He entered military service and rose to the rank of major. He came to Cairo as a wartime censor, utilizing his knowledge of Hebrew and Arabic. Subsequently, he worked in close association with both the British military and the Jewish Agency.

When the war ended Eban decided to remain in Jerusalem. He taught in the Middle East Centre of Arabic Studies. Seven years ago, he left Jerusalem to travel through Arabian Palestine where he lectured in Arabic.

In 1946, Eban accepted an invitation from Dr. Chaim Weizmann to enter actively into the service of the Jewish Agency. The knowledge he had acquired of the attitudes of Arabs towards Jews made him well qualified for this work. He appeared as a Jewish representative in Palestine, in Geneva and at Lake Success. Finally, he was recognized as the head of the Israeli Mission to the United Nations. He is no longer a citizen of South Africa, but of Israel.

—SAMUEL PASNER.



Aubrey S. Eban

Junior League Activities

THE Junior League is the Center's college age youth group. It has a stimulating social and cultural program which attracts about a hundred and fifty young people every Thursday night.

The first week in January a novel program was instituted. Introduction Night, during which the new members gave their reactions to Junior League and what they hoped to gain from membership, was discussed. The following week featured a Rhumba Lesson conducted by Al Leifer, who made it a very successful evening. In our subsequent programs two short films about Life in Israel were featured.

In February we started with our usual open meeting on February 3rd. On the 10th we had a delightful musical planned by Miss Irene Spatt in which a number of members of the group participated. The Junior League joined with the Young Folks League in celebrating Jewish Music Month on February 15th and that same week a novelty night in the Valentine spirit was held. The meeting of February 24th featured an illustrated lecture on the role of the Jewish Theological Seminary in Jewish Life.

The program for the meeting on March 3rd will include a panel discussion on the proposed Constitution for Israel and on March 10th a Purim Play by our own dramatic group will be presented. Our meetings are usually followed by social dancing.

Center members' children of College Age are cordially invited to join with us every Thursday evening throughout the Synagogue year. Mr. Joseph Aaron serves as supervisor of the group.

SAMPLINGS FROM NEW BOOKS

[Continued from page 10]

"You, Tevye," says God, "stick to your cheese and butter and forget your dreams." But what about hope? Naturally, the harder life is, the more you must hope. The poorer you are, the more cheerful you must be.

From "Shalom Means Peace"

SHALOM, aleichem!" Peace. Peace be with you. Shalom, shalom, but there is no peace. Shalom, but there's a British-made plane in the sky, and it's probably loaded with British-made bombs, and it would take only one quick little motion on the part of the Egyptian pilot to press a lever and drop those bombs onto these people saying their shaloms and going to bed. Thanks to the U.N., the new State of Israel has its shalom for the moment. This is The Truce. If that Egyptian plane were to drop its bombs it would be a black mark against the enemy in the Big Book at Lake Success. But the truce will end soon. Only the most optimistic think it can be prolonged. And then what about shalom? Where will the peace be then? Will peace ever really come to this troubled corner of the world? It seldom has in the past. And then not for long. Tomorrow or a week from tomorrow or next month bombs will be falling here again. But the Jew will still say "shalom" and it will be more than a greeting. It will be a prayer. A prayer which his faith keeps him hoping will somehow, sometime, be fulfilled. Shalom, shalom, and someday there *shall* be peace!

Last year in Yugoslavia I decided that the most beautiful expression to the ears in any language is *laku noc*, which is the way the Yugoslavs say, "May the little gods of the night protect you while you slumber." But shalom is also soft on the ears, and it has in its two short syllables all the tragedy and hope, all the suffering and the dream of an end to suffering which lie so deep in the heart and the mind of every Jew. If the history of the Jewish people had to be written in one word, shalom is the word for it.

For hundreds of years they said it and meant it. For hundreds of years they said "peace" and turned the other cheek.

But now they have decided to fight fire with fire, sword with rifle bullet, tanks with armor-piercing shells. They still say shalom and they still want peace. But this time they're going to follow the Christian practice instead of the Christian philosophy. Now it's an eye for an eye. One dead Arab for every dead Jew. Pacifists and men who pay service to the God of Negotiation will condemn them. Some of their own peo-

ple will condemn them. Military scientists will laugh at their audacity and predict their destruction. But they are determined not to be pushed around any longer. It was Hitler who changed the course of Hebrew history in more ways than the obvious. Hitler and his gas chambers. Plus Perfidious Albion.

But they still say shalom and mean it. *Shalom aleichem*. Peace be with you.

TO YOUNG COMMANDERS

[Continued from page 6]

man. And we will need this weapon as long as we face the danger of war. The ideal commander is he who, through his own way of life, is able to endow others with this secret weapon.

Our future, the future of the Jewish people, will not be built by the sword. War-making is not a Jewish vocation. This war has been imposed upon us. We have been forced to fight for our independence, for the liberation of our country. We will fight as long as these objectives are endangered. But our future will not be built upon the army. The future of Israel will be built only on our ability to work and create, on colonization in the countryside and town, on the development of industry and agriculture,

on scientific and technical accomplishments, on the blossoming of art and literature. The vision we will bequeath to our youth and to the coming generations will be the vision of the Prophets of Israel: honest and purposeful labor, justice and peace, fraternity and freedom. The political and social system toward which we strive can be formulated in the ancient words, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This is the dream we are destined to realize in our lives. We will draw the sword from the sheath to protect our freedom, our homeland and the vision of our prophets only when attacked, when fighting is forced upon us. A generation ready to die for these values will never be defeated.

NEWS OF THE MONTH

[Continued from page 12]

health education, child care and other services initiated by the Council. The Assefath Hanivcharim's last session was formally opened by its oldest member, 85-year-old Eliahu Berlign. Chief Rabbi Isaac Herzog also spoke.

Meanwhile, the Rhodes negotiations between Israel and Egypt were still proceeding under the guidance of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting Palestine Mediator for the United Nations. It is hoped that now that the Israeli elections and opening of the Constituent Assembly are over, positive results may be expected soon.

In New York a sensation was caused by the resignation of Emanuel Neumann and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver from the Executive of the Jewish Agency because the Agency called upon Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Henry Montor to manage the UJA campaign. This was the culmination of the long and bitter controversy.

Mrs. Goldie Meyerson, Israeli Minister to the Soviet Union, left Moscow for consultations with her government and participation in the Israeli Constituent Assembly, of which she was elected a member.

First results in the country-wide Histadrut elections held were announced. Mapai was reported leading with 60 percent, Mapam had 30 percent, the Communists, four percent. Mapai candidates registered a seven-to-nine percent increase over previous elections in industrial areas.

It became known that before the elections anti-Zionist Communists asked the Histadrut to remove the names of "pro-Zionist Communist" candidates from the Histadrut lists. The split in the ranks of the Communist Party in Israel is now at its widest. The anti-Zionist faction now charges that the "pro-Zionist Communists" have made contact with elements of the Stern Group.

SUMMARY

[Continued from page 20]

Selwyn Crane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crane—Sept. 18th.

Joel S. Satzman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Satzman—Sept. 18th.

Allan I. Gottdenker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Gottdenker—Sept. 25th.

Allen Fried, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fried—Oct. 2nd.

David Rothstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rothstein—Oct. 2nd.

Max I. Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shapiro—Nov. 13th.

Bernard Salevitz, son of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Salevitz—Oct. 23rd.

Arthur Karten, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Karten—Nov. 27th.

Robert Manheim, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Manheim—Dec. 25th.

CENTER ACADEMY EVENTS

Jan. 21st—P.T.A. Meeting, Film on "Problem Children."

Feb. 11th—Afternoon Tea for Academy Parents—purpose to meet Mr. Hyman Sorokoff, new principal of Center Academy.

Feb. 12th—Brotherhood Assembly.

Feb. 20th—Washington's Birthday Assembly.

Mar. 17th—P.T.A. Meeting; round table discussion on "The Marshall Plan" by the 8th Grade.

Mar. 19th—Registration for school year 1948-49 opens.

Mar. 25th—Purim celebration.

Mar. 31st—Basketball game between Center Academy team and St. Gregory's team.

Apr. 14th—7th Grade of Center Academy act as hosts to a group of visitors from the Chelsea School.

Apr. 20th—School Seder.

May 19th—P.T.A. meeting—drawing for Nash raffle.

May 25th—Festival and concert by music department.

May 27th—Lag B'Omar picnic.

June 16th—Graduation.

June 18th—School closes.

Sept. 13th—School opens for year 1948-49.

Oct. 21st—Succoth Assembly.

Nov. 1st—School open to visitors.

Nov. 10th—Peace Assembly.

Nov. 15th—P.T.A. Meeting—classroom discussions.

Nov. 24th—Thanksgiving Day Assembly.

Dec. 15th—P.T.A. Meeting; topic, "Why Do We Celebrate Chanukah Instead of Christmas," Rabbi Saltzman, speaker.

Dec. 23rd—Chanukah Assembly.

Additional applications for membership:

These applications were received too late for inclusion in the regular list.

BAUM, Miss EVELYN

Res. 321 Eastern Parkway
Proposed by Mrs. Dora Zurich,
Gerald Jacobs

BECKER, HAROLD

Res. 3817 Avenue T
Bus. Restaurant, Same
Single

GLICKLIN, Miss MAXINE

Res. 259 Kosciuszko St.

KAUFMAN, GERALD

Res. 1205 Eastern Parkway
Bus. Fruit, 73 Rochester Ave.
Single

*Proposed by Benjamin Ain,
Stuart Ain*

LEVINE, ROBERT

Res. 250 East 96th St.
Bus. Acc't., 39 Broadway
Single

REISS, GEORGE

Res. 621 St. Marks Ave.
Bus. Caterer, Westover Hotel
Married

ROSENBAUM, JACOB P.

Res. 925 Prospect Pl.
Bus. Attorney, 1450 Broadway

Married

*Proposed by Dr. Louis Berk,
Dr. Harold G. Grayzel*

ROSENFELD, Miss CLAIRE M.

Res. 1650 President St.

Proposed by Milton Nass

STERNBERG, Miss RUTH

Res. 108 McKibben St.

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A LITTLE REFRESHMENT

[Continued from page 12]

Pretty good—the way he carried a tune. Hadn't whistled in years. "Just look at 'em," he said. "The old folks . . . when I'm around them. . . ." He stopped. He realized Leah was unusually quiet. He turned and peered at her, startled to see she was crying. He watched the dark mass of trees ahead of him. "Leah," he asked, "what's the matter?"

She tried to be casual about it. "Nothing—nothing at all."

"But what the heck?" He looked at her, wondering what he had done.

Finally she raised her head. "Oh Reuben," she said. "It's no use—don't you see?—no matter how hard I try . . . and all they had to do . . . was serve you a little left-over fish. . . ." There was

no bitterness in her voice—only once it seemed to break and she had to stop. He watched her open her bag and take out her handkerchief. He slowed down and his hand went out to take hers. It wasn't that—it didn't have anything to do with her at all. . . . He wanted to comfort her, but he knew he couldn't explain it—he couldn't make it sound sensible.

He stepped on the gas. There was a pleasant breeze in the air. After a few minutes he felt her nestling close to him. Good old Leah—of course she understood. He started to whistle "O Solo Mio," again, and presently she was singing softly with him. "Gee," he said, "I feel like a million dollars."

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